The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 2820 第二千八百十二 日五十二月九 年寅丙治同 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER, 1866. 五拜禮 號六月一十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. SHARP & Co., Bill and Bullion Brokers, *Bank Buildings.*
CLAIMS OF ALL KINDS upon the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, and the AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED, in Liquidation, Sterling or Rupee Bills, Cash Drafts, Deposit Receipts, Current Account Balances, Notes and Certificates of Indebtedness NEGOTIATED FOR IMMEDIATE CASH.
tf 1947 Hongkong, 8th September, 1866.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS.
JOHN PATERSON,
Late with Messrs LOGAN & Co.
House and Ship Plumber, Gas Fitter, and Zinc Worker.
Praya West, Achong's Yard, Next to Mr. LOGAN
tf 1150 Hongkong 15th April, 1865

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned: PIANO TUNER and REPAIRER, begs leave, in consequence of his residence not being situated in a central position for the convenience of the Public, to notify that Parties wishing to engage his services would kindly address him to the care of N. S., of the "*Daily Press*" Office.
P. A. SEQUEIRA.
6m 1431 Hongkong 4th July, 1866.

TELEGRAPH AGENCY, POINT DE GALLE
MR THOMAS CLARK continues to act as Agent for "REUTER'S TELEGRAPH COMPANY," and will receive and forward all Messages to Europe, or *vice versa*, by the Indo-European line, or via Suez, carefully registering the same.
tf 3-5 Galle, 13th April, 1865. 1829

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port for the HOME OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS OF SAN FRANCISCO.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1897 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1866.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Lloyds at CANTON and MACAO.
Communications at Macao to be addressed to MR. E. L. LANGA, H.B.M. Consular Agent there.
GILMAN & Co.
tf Hongkong, 25th April, 1863.

ALEXANDER BIELFELD.
PRODUCE, SHARE AND HOUSE-BROKER,
Chaya Street, No. 17
(CORNER OF GAGE AND PEEL STREETS)
HONGKONG.
tf 2221 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

MANUFACTURES IMPERIALES DES TABACS DE FRANCE.
CONFORMEMENT au Cahier des Charges daté 12 Août 1864, les soussignés ont la nomination concessionnaires pour la vente en détail du Chine des Tabacs de la Régie.
A partir du 21 Décembre 1865, le prix pour la vente des dits tabacs à prisor, fumer et mâcher, première qualité est fixé à $1.40 par Kilogramme pour Singapore et Saïgon et $1.50 pour Hongkong.
Des Commissions à livrer pour des quantités quelconques seront prises aux prix ci-dessus indiqués.
ED. REYARD & Cie.
Paris.
à Hongkong chez M. Frédéric Degen rue 20, Peel Street.
1122 6m Hongkong, 1st June, 1866.

Business Announcements.

QUINA LAROCHE.
A NEWLY DISCOVERED and elegant PREPARATION of QUININE, is a most agreeable form, highly recommended and in great repute by the most eminent Physicians of London and Paris. Those suffering from the DEBILITATING EFFECTS of a TROPICAL CLIMATE, or from loss of appetite, occasional attacks of Low Fever, will find this above an invaluable remedy, as it is a not proudy a medicine, which is so frequently the case, after taking the ordinary preparations of Quinine.
To be had *only* at THE MEDICAL HALL, in *Queen's Road*, convenient bottles, with glass measure attached.
tf 2000 Hongkong 14th September, 1866.

WEED BROTHERS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
(*Opposite the "Daily Press" Office*)
Those wishing first class PHOTOGRAPHS that are permanent, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.
tf 179 Hongkong, 13th March, 1866.

ARGUS HOTEL.
THE Undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong that he has taken over the interests of the ARGUS HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his patrons, and the moderation of his charges to merit their support.
Orders for Dinners promptly executed.
F. FAUBERT,
Argus Hotel, *Peel Street.*
tf 2165 Hongkong, 5th October, 1866.

HING-KEE, COMPRADORE
No. 12, Central Market Road,
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG; and HOMAK, CANTON, has always on hand Provisions and Food of all kinds for the supply of Vessels and Houses. Prices made at.
ly 1065 Hongkong, 20th May, 1866.

MRS. VINTON'S,
PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE,
Hollywood Road.
(Next door to the Hotel d'Europe)
COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE HARBOUR.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

CREMER AND COMPANY,
33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
CONFECTIONERS AND PASTRY COOKS.
Always ready RASPBERRY, LEMON, CURRANT, and ALMOND SYRUP, &c., various kinds of JELLIES and PRESERVES
Also ICE CREAM, TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, &c.
WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY, or any other kind of Cake, supplied on the shortest notice.
WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, PICNICS, &c., furnished entire or in part.
6m 2059 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1866.

TALBOT AND CO.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
Nos. 120 and 122, QUEEN'S ROAD.
A READING ROOM attached. Entrance Free
tf 2823 Hongkong, 20th October, 1866.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

Sales on the 31st October, 1866.

VESSEL	GOODS SOLD	PRICE	PURCHASER
Lyal. Still & Co. do.	600 pcs. 7-8 Gray Shirtings	$ 3.60	Cook-tye
	250 „ 68 Reeds White Shirtings	4.30	Mee-loong
Jardine, M. & Co.	400 bbls. Bengal Cotton	17.50	By retail
	200 „ do.	19.00	do.
Melchers & Co.	1,000 bundles No. 1-8 Nail iron Rod	3.15	Yee-on
Kang-tye-hong	950 pls. Buffalo's Hide	8.90	Fulshun Merchant
Wu-sai-cheong	200 „ Block Dutto	6.60	Hongkong Merchant
Kwong-yee-hong	210 bbls. Tientsin Cotton	19.75	do.
Yee-shun-hong	70 „ Nagpo Cotton	23.00	Traveling Merchant
do.	200 boxes Tin Plate	8.50	Canton Merchant
Kwong-lee-sang	100 bbls. Tientsin Cotton	19.50	Yet-wo-loong
Kang-tong-hong	1,000 pls. Yellow Dyes	3.10	Tong-shun Merchant
Hopsing-hong	500 „ Rattans	3.45	Yee-foong
Cheu-hing-loong	500 bags 2nd Flour	1.28	Canton Merchant
Chunqua	1,000 pls. California Wheat	2.00	Hongkong Merchant
Kwong-loong-yuen	200 bbls. Tientsin Cotton	18.60	Yee-shing-wo
Kwong-fook-wo	500 „ Black Dates	6.75	Canton Merchant
do.	500 „ Red Dates	6.50	do.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATER.

Last Port of Clearance	Destination	Vessel & Captain	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.						
Singapore	Saigon	New Granada.	Hopper Pras. bk	350	E. Schellhass & Co	Saigon
Singapore & Calcutta		Palala Gallien.	J. Robertson. Brit. bk	493	Heyneann, Brothers & Co	London
		Parramatta.	Andrews Brit. bk	300	Jackson & Co	
		Dancing Chief.	Barrow Brit. bk	591	Heyneann, Kopke & Co	
		Prince Primrose.	A. Fulle Port. sh	1191	Pastor & Sacos	
		Polina.	Holst Russ. bk	244	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
		Pembrokeshire.	Jackson Brit. bk	720	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
		Peile.	J. Westermann Brem. bk	274	Wm. Pustau & Co	
		Peter Godeffroy.	Meyer Ham. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	
		Portland.	J. Peter Brit. sh	872	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
		President.	Minnie Belg. bk		Wm. Pustau & Co	For Sale
		Queen of England.	Jones Brit. sh	1156	D. Lapraik & Co	
		Racehorse.	Hiram Siam. sh	387	Chinee	
		Rachel.	Graham Brit. bk	316	J. J. & Remedios	
		Revolution.	McKay Siam. sh	816	Chinee	
		Richard Cobden.	Bischoff Prus. bk	453	Melchers & Co	
		Richard III.	Greenough Amer. sh	993	Order	
		Robin Hood.	Morgan Brit. sh	341	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
		Rosalie.	Mujes Span. sch	170	Order	
		Royal Eagle.	W. Barge Brit. sh	300	Chinee	
		Rudolpha.	Odenthal Prus. sch	190	E. Schellhass & Co	Singapore
		Samuel Russell.	Lucas Amer. sh	753	Smith, Archer & Co	
		Saturnus.	Diederich Ham. bk	339	Wm. Pustau & Co	
		Sea Bird.	Best Brit. bk	383	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
		Sea Nymph.	Fleming Brit. bk	461	Lapraik & Co	
		Sebastian Cabot.	Steele Brit. sh	893	Ed. Moly & Co	
		Senator.	Widzer Siam. bk	382	Chinee	
		Shenandoah.	Quinn Brit. sh	806	Philips, Moore & Co	For Sale
		St. Vincente Ferrer.	Zamit Port. sch	118	Wm. Pustau & Co	For Sale
		Sterlingshire.	J. Nairn Brit. bk	540	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
		Stormwind.	Tomlin Brit. sh	352	Order	
		Tavistock.	Tate Brit. bk	553	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
		Teemle.	Hayes Amer. sch	109	Chinee	
		Tiki-Ki.	F. Riedel Prus. bk	325	Wm. Pustau & Co	
		Telegraph.	Khadi Siam. bk	302	Chinee	
		Themis.	Pulmann Brit. sch	366	E. Schellhass & Co	
		Tiptoe.	Steele Brit. sh	593	F. & O. S. N. Co	
		Twee Cornelissen.	Reese Port. bk	606	Messageries Impériales	
		Union.	Bowman Port. sch	772	Wm. Pustau & Co	
		Vineta.	J. Drummond Brit. bk	1065	Aug. Heard & Co	
		Willy.	A. Rohler Brit. sch	276	Order	
		Wickedness.	Shoel Prus. sh	794	Reinholdt & Co	
		Zephyr.	Brit. bk	291	McEwen & Co	Store Ship.
		Zephyr.	C. Cooper Dan. bg	198	Olsen Bard & Co	Saigon
MACAO.						
Hongkong		America.	Ital. sh	160	F. Cunerato & Co	Callao
		Aurelina.	Eastern Span. bk	482	Reynolds & Co	Havana
		Aurora.	Lindsoun Hal. sh	600	Order	Havana
		Avon.	Warwick Brit. sh	838	R. Calderon	Havana
		Bangkok.	Chappel Prus. bk	399	Heyneann, Brothers & Co	Havana
		Berderer.	S. Teal Brit.	561	R. H. Sherrard	
		Cintra.	A. J. Peyrolon Port.	352	A. de Mello & Co	Laid up
		Concordia.	Grill Port.	226	Reynolds & Co	Laid up
		Confesorio.	Rocken Brem. bk	389	Heyneann & Co	Havana
		Delaigle.	Dupont Fren. bk	441	Wm. Pustau & Co	
		Dos Hermanos.	M. Tuton Span. sch	396	Reynolds & Co	
		Egmont & Hope.	Rudder Belg. sh	765	Heyneann, Brothers & Co	Havana
		Ephrema.	E. Duncan Fren. bk	350	Order	
		E. A. Jacobs.	Zaramond Dut. bg	300	Chinee	
		Esperanza.	Jose Olivera Span. sch	190	Jose Remedios	
		Eva.	J. Christopher Brit.	221	M. A. dos Reis	For Sale
		Fernando.	M. do Cruz Port. sch	111	R. S. Fernandez	Laid up
		Fire Dart.	Tethold Brit. sh	541	H. S. & M. S. P. Co	
		Gica.	J. Nisen Port. sh	420	M. del Rio	Havana
		Hendor.	Dunn Brit. sh	87	Heyneann, Brothers & Co	Havana
		H. Ladusing.	Van Brink Dut. bk	44	Heyneann, Brother & Co	Havana
		Henry IV.	Elgin Fren. bk	707	F. P. Noronha	Havana
		Hermione.	J. Yrburre Span. sh	427	Order	
		Jedlo.	P. F. dos Santos Port. sch	452	A. de Mello & Co	Bangkok
		Krim and de Lek.	Rotgens Dut. bk	609	Schlosser & Co	
		Ken. Wilkes III.	Willings Dut. bk	425	Order	
		Lorelei.	Schaack Ham. sh	893	E. Schellhass & Co	
		Marina.	Alvarez Span. bk	426	Order	
		Maria Laura.	Arril Fren. bk	408	Lundstein & Co	Havana
		Nina.	O'Ryan Port. sch	877	J. M. del Rio	Havana
		Nisan.	Corell Prus. bk	456	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Havana
		Outrust.	Weissenbrach Dut. bk	744	Order	
		Rebelo Angelica.	Vilboosia Span. sch	509	Order	
		Sagittaire.	Cauduenel Fren. bk	425	Heyneann, Brothers & Co	Havana
		Samuel.	Wiggell Brit. bk	420	Order	
		S. Vicente de Paula.	Eiro Port. sch	428	Pacheco & Co	Havana
		Teemsing.	Lander Port. bk	451	Order	Laid up
		Victoria.	Montanich Aust. bk	332	Order	
		Wessel Castle.	Hardy Brit. bk	326	Arnhold Karberg & Co	Batavia

* *Running between Macao and Canton.*

Printed & Published, for the proprietor, by W. H. BETT, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

Arrivals.

Nov. 1, DENMARK, Siam, bq., 320, Prowes, Newchwang, Oct. 17th, Beans.—CHINESE.
Nov. 1, VENEZUELA, from Whampoa.
Nov. 2, MINA, Span. bk., 495, J. Achutnigu, Manila, Oct. 21st, General.—REYNOLDS & Co.

Departures.

Nov. 1, HENRY DARLING, for Saigon.
Nov. 1, RACHEL, for Singapore.
Nov. 1, MARTHA RIDSONT, for do.
Nov. 1, SALSETTE, str., for Bombay, &c.
Nov. 2, MINERVA, for Singapore.
Nov. 2, THOM CHANG, str., for Amoy.
Nov. 2, ISABELLA RIDLEY, for Whampoa.
Nov. 2, NARCISS, for Yokohama.
Nov. 2, UNDINE, str., for Swatow and Amoy.
Nov. 2, H.I.F.M. g-b. CAMOES, for Macao.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, NOVEMBER 1ST, 1866.
Tek Li, for Saigon.
New Granada, for Saigon.
Zephyr, for do.

Passengers.

None.

Reports.

The Siamese bark *Connock*, reports having spoken the British barque *Pride of the West* Oct. 22nd, from Shanghai bound North, in lat. 35 N. 123 E., had fine weather the entire passage.

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Rice.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Sundry Articles.

W. N. MIDDLETON. The barque "Gerhel."

Now ready, at the "Daily Press" Office, PART FIRST,
OF A NEW
ANGLO CHINESE DICTIONARY, QUARTO,
BY THE
REV. W. LOBSCHEID.
COURT AND PUNTI DIALECTS.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.
THIS WORK was commenced in November, 1864, the computation of the author then being that it could be comprised in one thousand four hundred pages, and would occupy two years. Many unlooked for obstructions, chiefly of a typographical nature, materially retarded the progress of the work in the first instance, and these being overcome, the author discovered that he had underestimated the extent and the importance of the vast task he had undertaken, and that it would occupy fully double the time and space which he had at the outset computed.
The publication of a work of such magnitude, and presenting so many and such varied obstacles, seldom falls to the limited resources of one single individual, as occurs in this case. The first part of the work is now issued, partly at the request of the author and partly to afford the Foreign Community of China an opportunity of extending that assistance to the publisher, which under the circumstances is usually so freely accorded.
The price of the book complete, will be $30, and it will be published in four parts at $7.50 each. But the objection presents itself to the sale of the parts separately, should the purchaser of one or more parts not like the others, a number of incomplete, and consequently valueless, copies will be left on the publisher's hands. To remedy this objection, in consideration of the circumstances already alluded to, it is hoped that those who see fit to patronize the undertaking by purchasing the first part, will not objection slightly an engagement to take the remaining parts as they appear, or should they prefer it, to pay for the entire work in advance.
Missionaries supplied at Trade Price.
Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 15th Oct., 1866.

FOR SALE,
A GOOD SADDLE HORSE,
Address "Adelphi," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 2313 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1866.

NOW READY.
THE CHINESE CLASSICS, Vol. III., In Two Parts. Price, $12. Being the Shoo King, or Historical Documents, with a Translation Prolegomena, &c. By JAMES LEGGE D.D., of the London Missionary Society.
tf 2350. Hongkong, 1st November, 1865.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE,
IN
POCKET FORM,
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c. &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation Price $2.50.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
Apply to Mr. BELL, *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1866.

MANUFACTURES IMPERIALES DES TABACS DE FRANCE.
CONFORMEMENT au Cahier des Charges daté 12 Août 1864, les soussignés ont la nomination concessionnaires pour la vente en détail du Chine des Tabacs de la Régie.
A partir du 21 Décembre 1865, le prix pour la vente des dits tabacs à prisor, fumer et mâcher, première qualité est fixé à $1.40 par Kilogramme pour Singapore et Saïgon et $1.50 pour Hongkong.
Des Commissions à livrer pour des quantités quelconques seront prises aux prix ci-dessus indiqués.
Ed. REYARD & Cie.
Paris.
à Hongkong chez M. Frédéric Degen rue 20, Peel Street.
1122 6m Hongkong, 1st June, 1866.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.
THE ANNUAL REGATTA, will take place on the 20th and 21st November next.
Further particulars will be duly announced.
Gentlemen (whether Members of the Hongkong Club or not,) who are desirous of joining this Club, are requested to notify the same to the Undersigned.
R. LYALL, *Act. Hon. Secretary.*
tf 2036 Hongkong, 18th September, 1866. Tu

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "FAME."
110 *H. P.* NOMINAL.
With disconnecting Engines.
THIS powerful TUG is available at any moment to berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from Sea.
For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*
2296 Hongkong, 13th October 1866.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "LITTLE ORPHAN.
THIS Powerful Tug is available at any time to Berth Vessels in this Harbour, or to Tow them to or from sea.
For particulars, apply to the Captain on board or to J. B. ENDICOTT.
Secretary.
2566 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Capital paid up £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserved Fund, £250,000.
Head-Office—No. 52, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Duncan Larnack, Esq. | Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
George May, Esq. | David Trail Robertson Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday. | ex Officio
James M. Robertson, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*
William Beattie, Esq.—*Assistant Manager.*
Walter Ormiston, Esq.—*Secretary.*
William Jackson, Esq.—*Inspector of Branches and Agencies.*
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Ceylon { Colombo / Kandy / Galle
Singapore
Penang
Shanghai
Yokohama
Bankow
Mauritius
Saigon
Batavia
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 126, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esqr., C.A.—Agent.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.
Fixed Deposits.—Are received, viz:—
Repayable at 12 months.....6% per annum.
„ at 6 „ .....5% per annum.
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names endorsed in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.
Exchange.
The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at six months' sight, also on its Branches above, and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.
Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the manager.
Office hours—10 to 3, Saturdays 10 to 1.
W. EDWARD ARTHUR, *Manager.*
2, Queen's Road, 5 March, 1866.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Subscribed Capital—5,000,000 of Dollars.
Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. JOHN DENT, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—WOLDEMAR NIESSEN, ESQ.
W. R. Forbes, Esq. | Geo. F. Maclean, Esq.
Alex. F. Heard, Esq. | Archibald Anderson, Esq.
Geo. J. Holland, Esq. | Caleb T. Smith, Esq.
Henry B. Lemann, Esq. | Hon. Thos. Sutherland, Esq.
Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq.
Shanghai—Thomas Sutherland, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.
HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 6 „ „
In addition to the above fixed rates of interest the Company has adopted the principle of setting aside a certain portion of its yearly profits to be given as a bonus on the balances employed by the Bank. Customers keeping Current accounts and Depositors will participate equally in respect of such Bonus, whether shareholders in the Company or not.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, American, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Manager.*
Offices of the Company,
Wardlaw House, No. 1, Queen's Road,
March 3, 1866.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.
Court of Directors.
Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
John Lewis Bonhote, Esq.
William Walter Cargill, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Charles J. F. Shand, Chief Manager.
Patrick Campbell, Sub-Manager.
Bankers.
Bank of England.
Union Bank of London.
Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Dundas Guy, 23, St. Andrew Square Edinburgh.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Banking.
The Corporation receive money on Deposit repayable on demand, upon which no interest is allowed.
They also receive money on fixed deposit repayable at twelve months' notice, upon which interest at five per cent. per annum is allowed.
They discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names uncontested in general partnership; and they make advances upon bullion and goods not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.
Exchange.
The Corporation issues Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, and on the Union Bank of London payable at Six months' sight; and they grant Circular Notes for the use of travellers, negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.
They also issue Drafts on the Agencies and Branches of the Corporation at Shanghai, Yokohama, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day.
Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.
Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday, 10 to 1.
J. McDOUALL, *Manager.*
tf 1162 Hongkong, 18th April, 1865.

Banks.

NOTICE.
THE following Copy of the Vesting Order of the High Court of Chancery, in England, in the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, is published for general information.
"Vice Chancellor STUART at Chambers."
"THURSDAY, *23rd August* 1866"
"In the matter of the Companies, Act 1862."
"And in the matter of the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST."
"Upon the application of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Corporation, and upon hearing the Solicitors for the Applicant and for the BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA and JAPAN, and the ORIENTAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, CREDITORS of the said Corporation, and for CHARLES HARRISON, a Contributory of the said Company. It is ordered that all the property, real and personal, including all interest and claims, and rights in to and out of property real and personal, and including things in Action belonging to or vested in the said Corporation or to any person or persons in trust for or on behalf of the said Corporation, or to or in any person or persons in trust for and on behalf of the said Corporation whereoever the same is situate, do vest in the said Official Liquidator."
"Pursuant to the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, C. 99, Sec. 14, I HEREBY CERTIFY the above to be a true Copy of the Record in my Custody."
(Signed) J. A. MCGRAY,
"Clerk of Records and Writs of the High Court of Chancery in England."
By Order,
HENRY C. CALDWELL,
Solicitor for the Official Liquidator.
tf 2349 Hongkong, 26th Oct ber, 1866.

THE
ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL,—£2,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL,—£750,000.
RESERVED FUND,—£87,500.
HEAD-OFFICE—NO. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FRANCIS SCYKETT, Esq., *Chairman.*
JOHN A. RUSSELL, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
SYLVESTER D. BIRCH, Esq.
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq.
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq.
WM. MAITLAND, Esq.
MICHAEL R. SCOTT, Esq.
General Manager.
A. MORRISON, Esq (at present in Bombay.)
Acting General Manager.
E. W. LAWRENCE, Esq.
Bankers. { THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Co.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co.
Branches have been established at
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
CEYLON, SINGAPORE, MELBOURNE,
HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
THE HONGKONG BRANCH is open for transacting every description of Banking business connected with the East.
Information as to the Rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office.
W. S. RIDDELL,
Acting Manager.
No. 11 Queen's Road.
tf 1860 Hongkong, 25th Sept., 1866.

NOTICE.
IT being considered desirable to shorten the business hours of Banks in India and China and Europe, the undersigned *hereby give notice* that from 1st January, 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East, will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.
The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.
G. U. ADAM,
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON,
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. CUSSLEY,
For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. G. PARRY,
For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIESCH,
For the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART,
For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th August, 1866.

THE BANK of HINDUSTAN CHINA and JAPAN (Limited).
Capital, £4,000,000 Sterling
In 40,000 Shares of £100 each
of which, only £25 is to be called up,
Subscribed, £3,000,100.
Paid up, £893,342.
Head Office, No. 1 Bank Buildings, E.C. London,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
William F. Allen, Esq. | James Lorick, Esq.
Alderman. | Sassoon David Sassoon, Esq
William Frederick Baring, Esq. | J. Mackrill Smith, Esq.
James Nugent Daniel, Esq. | Richard Spooner, Esq.
Philip Shore Fletcher, Esq. | Philip Vanderbyl, Esq.
William Harrison, Esq. | Henry Young, Esq.
GENERAL MANAGER.—John Crossley, Esq
Secretary.—H. Swire Tomlin, Esq.
Edinburgh Branch.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Medwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Dunlinald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., Jun., of La Hacoba and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
The National Bank. The Alliance Bank.
Agents.
In Scotland, The National Bank of Scotland.
In Ireland, The National Bank of Ireland.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Kandy, Shanghai, Yokohama, Singapore, Point de Galle, Manila, Foochow, Ningpo, Hankow, Nagasaki, and Kiukiang.
Banking.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed, until further notice, at the rate of 2 *per cent. per annum* on all daily balances not exceeding $15,000; but special arrangements may be made, if desired, for balances above that amount.—
Fixed Deposits of money will be received at the following rates of Interest, viz.,
For 3 months certain or 2½ per cent per Annum
„ 2 do. do. „ 4 ds. do.
„ 1 do. do. „ 3½ do. do.
and for longer periods according to arrangement.
Approved Local Bills are discounted and Advances made upon Bullion and Goods not of a perishable nature.
Exchange.
The Bank purchases Bills on Europe, India, Chinn, Japan and Australia, and issues Drafts on England on the Bank of England, the National Bank, and the Alliance Bank, Limited; and on the various Branches and Agencies of the Bank in India, China Japan and Australia, at the current rates of the day.
Office Hours 10 to 3. Saturday, 10 to 1.
Any further information can be obtained on application to the Manager.
DAVID HEAN, Manager.
tf 2064 Hongkong, 28th August, 1866.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 2nd November, 1866, at 10 A.M.,
At Messrs. MELCHERS & Co.'s Godowns, for account of the concerned.
Ex "*RICHARD COBDEN,*"
About 300 Bags FORMOSA RICE.
"*More or less damaged by Sea Water.*"
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
2191 Hongkong, 31st October, 1866.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY
the 2nd November, 1866 at Noon,
In their Sales Room, Queen's Road.
TARTFRUITS, JAMS, French MUSTARD and OLIVES, SALAD OIL, BATH CHAPS, CALF'S FOOT JELLY, and PRESERVED MEATS.
100 RIFLES.
40 Cases *Martell's* BRANDY.
40 „ CHAMPAGNE.
30 „ each 3 dozen SHERRY.
10 „ *Bent's* WATER CRACKERS.
2 „ *Whitworth's* Conical CARTRIDGES.
Sundry FURNITURE, PICTURES, &c. &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
12307 Hongkong, 1st November, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 2nd November, at Noon,
ON BOARD THE BRITISH BARQUE
"*CAMOENS.*"
460 Tons Register, her TACKLE, APPAREL and FURNITURE, in one Lot, as she now lies in the harbour off the *P. & O. Coy's Wharf.*
For Inventory, &c., apply to Messrs. SMITH KENNEDY, & Co., or to the Undersigned.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. The Vessel, as soon as knocked down to be at purchaser's risk, such purchaser to pay all expenses of transfer, &c., &c.
W. N. MIDDLETON, *Auctioneer.*
2321 Hongkong, 23rd October, 1866.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, for account of whom it may concern,
TO-MORROW,
the 3rd November, 1866, at 10 A.M.,
At the bearing down HULK of Messrs. FERGUSON & Co., *West Point*, on board the Bremen 3-masted Schooner "*WILLY,*" the following condemned articles, viz:—
1 BOAT.
1 FORE SAIL.
1 HAWSER, 6 inches.
2 Coils 4 inch EUROPE ROPE.
2 „ 3 inch „ „
Afterwards the SHEATHING METAL, on said vessel bottom, lying out of the water.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery of said goods, before paid in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7-1-7, or approved Bank Bills. The Metal to be at the risk of purchaser, after the fall of the hammer, and to be taken away as the Carpenters take it off.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
3106 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1866.

FOR SALE, AT SAIGON,
SEVERAL Lots of LAND, some with and some others without buildings, all admirably well situated, viz:—
LOT 1.—One Lot of 1,751 square metres, at the junction of the Saigon River, in the Chinese array, facing the Messageries Impériales premises, near the Post Office; the Semaphore in a most central place, with a small old building let to Messrs. Michel & Co., at a rental of $65 per month.
LOT 2.—Four Lots, together 2,349 square metres, on side of the Chinese Arroyo and the Chinese

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—$750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public:—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.

DOCK No. 1

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	330 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18½ "
Do. Neap Tides	16 "

NEW DOCKS, No. 2.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	400 feet.
Breadth	90 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	21½ "
Do. Neap Tides	21½ "

This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.

DOCK A.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	550 feet.
Breadth	80 "
Depth of Water at Spring Tides	16½ " 17 "
Do. Neap Tides	13½ " 13 "

This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.

Built of GRANITE.	
Length	340 feet.
Breadth	60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides	18 "
Do. Neap Tides	15 "

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Gaisonnes, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.

Built of Wood.	
Length	260 feet
Depth of water at Spring Tides	14 "
Do. Neap Tides	11 "

Fitted with Caisons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.

Length	164 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	12.6 "
Do. Neap Tides	9.6 "

DOCK E.

Length	120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides	11 "
Do. Neap Tides	8 "

D. and *E.* are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.

The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.—capable of executing work on the largest scale, and driven by steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's Shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried on under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.

The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.

Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.

The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.

The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (116 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject, when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

ff 2295 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS, are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS, at the above Port, afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels and for Cleaning and Painting Iron and Steam Ships.

Their large GRANITE DOCK, 268 feet long on the Blocks, is in complete Working order, and at average Spring Tides can take Vessels Drawing 16 to 17 feet Water. The Dock is fitted with a Caisson Gate and with a Centrifugal Steam Pump of great power ensuring despatch in all states of the tide. A Slip capable of taking on board 400 Timber, Oregon Spars, Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal, and of every description of Material required for Dock Yard use.

The Premises comprise an Engineer's Workshop, a large Smithy and Carpenter's Workshops, and the Works are superintended by Resident Europeans, viz., a Shipwright, an Engineer, and a Blacksmith. Dry Godowns for the reception of Vessels stores &c., when requiring to discharge them.

ff 966 23rd Amoy, March 1865.

DANES ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA.

CONDUCTED BY

HOY & Co.

ONE Dock, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet, at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 150 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship and Blacksmiths Work done.

The Force Pump pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to

JOHN RIACH & Co.
Hongkong; or to
ALEXR. MORRISON,
Manager, Whampoa.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1861.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA (LIMITED.)

THE Third Call of Two Hundred Dollars ($200) per Share is due on the 6th January next and is payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING COMPANY, Receipts for the payment of which will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of twelve per centum per Annum will be charged on all calls unpaid after the above date.

By order of the Directors,

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*

ff 2753 Hongkong, 8th November, 1865.

UNDER DISPATCH.

For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Rona*, To-day, the 2nd November, at 6 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Nepaul*, To-morrow, the 3rd November, at 5 P.M.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

IT is only by personally visiting one of the Hongkong Police Courts, during the investigation of any important or moderately interesting case, that any one can form an opinion as to the value of Chinese evidence. When it is reported, or read in the magistrate's notes where it is a clear narrative of what the interpreter extracts, or fancies he extracts, even then it is contradictory and confused in the highest degree, but if it comes out in reality in anything like this shape, it would be priceless jewelry in the way of evidence, as compared with what it is in fact. When a Chinaman of a better kind has to be examined even, say a compradore, there is a haze of uncertainty hanging over his replies arising from the obtuseness contained in his mind as to what the whole thing means and to what the various questions tend. An English witness in a court of justice may be a little "flurried" sometimes, but the theory of the whole thing has been A.B.C. to him from his childhood. When questions which apparently have no bearing on the matter in hand are put to him, he may very often be able to see the road by which the examining counsel intends to approach his point, or if he does not he is conscious that there is some system in the questions which will be presently made manifest. Provided he does not intend to tell lies, he is a trustworthy witness and when the counsel can understand every word he says and knows that the witness also understands every word which is said, telling lies in the witness box is an exceedingly difficult process. Here in Hongkong with Chinese witnesses the whole circumstances of the case are different. To begin with, the probabilities of an intention on the part of Chinese witnesses to tell lies if they can, is ten times greater than if Europeans were concerned, but this is the smallest part of the dilemma in which justice is placed. The majority of native witnesses, examined at the Police Court on any rate, are of a low class, and unprejudiced to the Asiatic proclivity towards falsehood, there is in their case an almost hopeless amount of stupidity to overcome. If they were naturally brighter there would still be the utter novelty of the proceedings to bewilder and confuse them, but they are as a rule both dull and confused to an extraordinary extent. Take the case of alleged false imprisonment, the "coolie kidnapping" case as it was called, which was tried the other day. Two or three women and some men were examined in the course of the inquiry and the notion of trying to ascertain facts through their agency seemed positively grotesque. The women were especially seemed from their dense simplicity and the dreadful impenetrability of their expression, to belong less to the human than to the brute creation. Assuming that the Chinese interpreter fully comprehended the direct meaning and the drift of the various questions he was required to ask, and that his voluble interrogations did really convey with accuracy the meaning of the magistrate, or the counsel for the prisoners,—and this of course is assuming a good deal,—there was no sign on the faces of the witnesses that they comprehended what he said to them in the least. After a time they would make some semi-articulate sound, and then perhaps the interpreter would burst forth more volubly than ever, the reply ne doubt being altogether wide of the mark. Presently he would turn to the bench and give as the reply to the question put, a monosyllable or three or four words at most. Then the answers would continually contradict one another. To the examination one thing would be said, and to the cross-examination another. To questions identical in substance, but put in different forms totally different answers would be returned.

That this arose partly from sheer stupidity but in some measure from the undefined terror caused by the ceremony of being examined, was manifest. To the untaught Chinese an English Court of Justice is naturally as mysterious a place as the planet Jupiter would be to us. For what purpose they are taken there, what will happen to them, is a complete mystery. Two of the witnesses in the case to which we have referred manifested their state of mind in a curious way. One, an old woman with a face like a Chimpanzee being steered by an attendant constable into the witness box, began in a slow docile way like a cow, to try and scrumble over the rails. Whether it was her idea to scale the magistrate's desk, or to take a header onto the floor of the court, never appeared, as her gymnastic feats were checked. She was put in the right place and stopped there, with the same intelligence that a portmanteau would have shown under the circumstances,—and then from this dull-eyed brainless Asiatic beggar-woman a number of English gentlemen proceeded to elicit evidence. That whatever she said, or rather, that whatever ball dozen words the interpreter might produce as the result of talking at her for a quarter of an hour, the information which the court possessed could not be augmented in the smallest degree, that putting her in the witness box at all was a ridiculous farce, that it was about as wise to examine and cross-examine her and treat the sounds she made as evidence, as it would have been to ask her if she had read Darwin on the Origin of Species, and what she thought about it; must have been some of the reflections passing through the minds of English strangers in the court. The other of the two witnesses we spoke of as accidentally revealing their state of mind was a man who tried to kneel down the witness box after the Chinese fashion. To him the whole ceremony may very probably have appeared an introduction to the torture, or preliminaries incidental to the English mode of cutting off heads. We do not believe that any of the native witnesses examined on that day had the least idea that all they were required to do was to testify to facts, within their knowledge, and that there was nothing to be afraid of. One of the women looked absurdly comically frightened the whole time. Poor creature, to her no doubt her terror was anything but amusing. She was a small young China woman with a complexion like dry mustard and wide open lips that looked as though they could only have been drawn together by means of a packing needle and strong thread. When brought into court and directed to step up into the witness box, the excruciating fright banished for the time any human intelligence there may have been about her, and carrying her shoes in her hand she kept turning round and round vaguely as if she had been blind. She was eventually induced into the box exactly as this might have been done with a sow had the animal been wanted there, being laid hold of and steered thither by a constable Only at one moment, and why then it is not easy to fathom,—did she recover her confidence. It was in the course of her examination when the wish of the court was to ascertain whether she recognised a certain sergeant in the European police. The man was called up and stood before her when the terror previously expressed in her face gave place to a grin of confidence and pleasure which was sufficiently marked to raise a laugh in the court. With the retirement of the sergeant however, a vague fear that she was about to undergo vivisection or be executed on the table in front of the bench seemed again to obtain the mastery over her mind. Of course in her replies she said sometimes one thing and sometimes another according to the way in which the question was put, and of course after her evidence the case remained just where it was before. It is perhaps to be doubted whether except in rare and peculiar cases, it is worth while to have Chinese witnesses at all, and whether the magistrates by working out probabilities in their own minds from appearances, would not be better able to reach the truth than when relying on such rotten support as Chinese testimony.

Mdme. Anna Bishops Concert.

Mdme. Anna Bishop's first concert in Hongkong took place last evening at the Club, the platform being erected in the east drawing room, and though the expectations of the audience would naturally have been high, the concert itself must have taken them by surprise. Mdme. Bishop's voice shows scarcely a sign of wear, and in the upper register especially is marvellously pure, powerful, and sweet. The first piece she sang the glorious invocation from Norma, "Casta Diva," was well fitted to display both voice and execution. It is only a great vocalist who can sing "Casta Diva," only one in whom natural gifts of the first order have been trained by careful study, who can give the grand and the florid passages without effect. Mdme. Bishop's "Casta Diva," was a reminiscence of Covent Garden, a short drama of the opera, forcing upon one the painful reflection that Her Majesty's Theatre is in the fingermarks and not is Hongkong.

Mdme Bishop's selection of the first part prepared the audience for a great pleasure in hearing her, but they will probably have been taken by surprise in a very agreable manner, by Mr. Charles Lascelles. He is a thoroughly accomplished singer, a baritone with a voice of great compass and of singular delicacy in the upper register which is quite of a tenor quality. A simple little song called "O Mathre Bas" showed it off peculiarly well and pleased the audience extremely. Mr. Lascelles like all really good singers, enunciates with great clearness so that the words of anything he is singing can be understood as easily as if he were speaking. The piece he gave was "Robin Roff," a "vocal duet" as it was called on the bills, that is to say a piece consisting of alternate verses running—the one in an upper, and the other on lower notes. The sweetness of his higher notes was here very apparent, as also in a duet with Madame Bishop "How dear to me the hour when daylight dies." In another concert we hope he will give some Italian selections in place of "the popular" English songs of which it is easy to have enough.

Mdme Bishop's "Il Bacio" and the final duet "Quasto Amore" were the features of the second part. Arditi's exquisite waltz set off to great advantage Mdme Bishop's thoroughly Italian style.

Opening of the Swimming Bath.

The new Swimming bath was opened yesterday afternoon in the presence of a very large number of people. The Governor came down shortly after four and was received by the committee at the entrance. He was then shown into the coat waiting room which was immediately afterwards wedged so full as it could be, the visitors crowding outside round the door at both ends.

Mr. W. H. Gibb then read the following address:—

To *His Excellency* Sir RICHARD GRAVES MACDONNELL, K.C.B., the Governor of Hongkong.

May it please your Excellency. It is with great pleasure we greet Your Excellency and thank you for your kind courtesy in giving us your presence this day. For ourselves, as the Committee who represent the subscribers for the construction of this Swimming Bath, we assure you that we well appreciate the honor you are now so kindly intending to confer by opening for use this institution for health and recreation. We think that Your Excellency will find that proper attention has been given to provide comfort and amusement, that in the construction of the building, it should not only be tightly but ornamental, and that it should appear in no way a disfigurement to the Cricket ground. It was Your Excellency's strongly improssed suggestions on this head that we have endeavoured carefully to keep in view, and now we respectfully invite Your Excellency to inspect the building, as we think you will find it in every way desirable for the purpose intended. The rules have also been submitted to Your Excellency. We thank you for having kindly granted the site for this swimming bath in the period of two years and a half; at the same time we entertain the hope that with the approval of yourself or your successor it may become a lasting institution in the colony. It now only remains for us to ask Your Excellency that you will kindly declare the bath open for the purpose intended.

To this the GOVERNOR replied as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Having been much occupied all day till within the last hour, I confess I was much embarrassed, when I suddenly came to reflect on the part which I had undertaken—to open a bathing establishment! It has fallen to my lot in the course of the various governments which I have had the honor to administer, to open various Public Institutions, to turn the first sod for railways, lay the foundation of docks, and even open a skating rink, but I admit I was greatly at a loss to know what was expected of me on this occasion. I hardly supposed you could have looked forward to my plunging headlong in the tide, like Horatius Cocles when he had hewn down the bridge that offered the enemy a safe road to Rome. On the contrary, when I reflected on the great exertions of my friend, Mr. William Gibb to promote the construction of this useful and almost ornamental addition to our institutions, I felt that such special distinction should be reserved for him—and such is my opinion of his merits, that I venture to pre hoop, if we now fling him in, and if there be room for improvement in his appearance, you may find that *mersee profundo pulchior evehit.* Seriously however, it is a great gratification to meet the gentlemen with whom the citizens of Hongkong, when they set their minds on any especial object, carry it out. This difficulty, in that point of view, a surprise on a minor scale as the city itself is on a large scale, and I confess that I look with strong approval on all that tends to the attractions of Hongkong as a residence. There is room for all sorts of improvement, and in attending to these minor points it does not fall out that the wider and larger interests which attract the population here need be neglected. On the contrary, I hold that they are thereby directly promoted, by rendering this place a more agreeable, if not a more important superior for the great commercial transactions which gravitate to this centre. Your address alludes to my anxiety, when granting this site, to ensure the erection of a building which might not present an unsight ly appearance from the parade, which ere long will I trust be rendered the most agreeable and picturesque promenade in the East. I am sure, as Trustee for the general public I possess, that I could not be more particular in such a matter—and it is very gratifying to me to find by the result how entirely the Committee have responded my views. It would be most unwise in such matters to follow the action of the ex-native hereafter by any promise—but I can only say that you have my best wishes, and that I hope both I and my successors may have, from the general conduct of this establishment, to countenance the hope of your Committee that it "may become a lasting institution in the colony." I would however remind the Committee, that in giving the school, witness also intended in the best to look out for the property. About ten o'clock he heard some boat people cry out "thief," he looked round, but there were no other boats near the one in which he was, he took no further notice of it, but next morning on removing the property back to the Yik-fat-long the box of money was missing. Witness remained in the boat all night to look after the property, but went to shore, he has no share in the Yik-fat-long. He is quite certain that he saw the money box safe in the boat when he first went on board, it was covered by some other packages. It was six o'clock in the morning when he first missed the box.

Apung here recalled, stated that it was not Ng-ngsing who told him at half past ten the previous night that the box was missing, but another man.

Ng-ngsing continued, when he missed the money box in the morning he accused prisoner of having stolen it and they all denied having seen such a thing put on board their boat.

Question by the first prisoner—were there not more than ten men at you, watching the Loui?

Answer. At first there were but afterwards they went away into other boats.

This speech was received with great laughter and applause and three resounding cheers were given at the end in honor of things in general apparently, as the prisoner did not rise to make a call for cheers on behalf of anything in particular, from spontaneous enthusiasm. When the Governor had declared the bath open, he went round with the committee and the management and Mr. William Gibb, suddenly cut the gunner's line, but afterwards changed his tune, and said that he asked the gunner to give him some oil, and received the two bottles from him.

Whatever it appeared from the evidence of first witness that the gunner himself had been the man who gave the information, the magistrate considered that this tale would hardly do, and sentenced prisoner to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

SO-PIEH-AH, CHARACTER.

Chun-wah-pak, who described himself as a hawker living at Wanchi, but who was recognised as an old offender, was brought up charged with being a suspicious character and dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony.

P. C. 359, stated that he was on duty in Wanchi at about half past one this morning, and noticed a house door open, witness entered the house and by the light of his lamp saw prisoner on the stair in the act of trying to open the upper door. Witness called him to come down and he did so, when he found the dagger, chisel and rope now in court in his possession, he stated that he lived in the house and had been out for a necessary purpose, but on enquiry it was found that such was not the case and witness took him to Wanchi Station. On examination, the door showed signs of scratches, as if violence had been used in opening it, and the chisel showed signs of having been lately used; the upper part of the house is occupied, but no one lives on the ground floor.

Wong-ayun, is a married woman and her husband is a watchman at Government House; she lives in Wanchi, and this morning about 2 o'clock was awakened by some one knocking at the trap door of her house, she opened the door and saw prisoner in custody of a policeman, who said "there is a thief who was trying to rob your house," and then took him away. Witness has since noticed some fresh scratches on the trap door as if some one had been trying to force it open. A woman stops on the ground floor, and witness herself fastened the lower door before going to bed, by shooting a wooden bolt across it, this bolt is box broken and must have been prised back, no there are marks of some instrument upon it. Witness saw the dagger and other articles now produced, in the constables hand, when called up by him.

The case was remanded to Saturday next the 3rd instant in order to obtain proof of the previous convictions against the prisoner, as the magistrate expressed his intent of committing him for trial at the Supreme Court.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY AT THE FIRE.

Seven boatmen were charged on suspicion of stealing 572 taels of Silver, the property of Ghunach, master of the Yip-fat-hong Benham Strand West.

Prosecutor said, about ten days ago I left the colony and went up to Canton. I returned yesterday, and from information received had the prisoners arrested. I have lost $564.39, which was left in the accountants charge when I went away.

Tong-apung, accountant in the Yip-fat-hong; stated that on Tuesday night last at the commencement of the fire, he engaged seven or eight boats to carry off the property. There was one box containing $781 39 in silver, he gave this box to a shop coolie named Ng-a-sing to take to one of the boats. About 10 o'clock Ng-a-sing who had been sent to hire the boats came and reported that the money had been stolen.

Ng-a-sing, stated that about 8 o'clock on the night spoken of he handed the box containing the money to a shop coolie named Ashune, it had been handed to him by Apung the last witness. He followed Ashune to the boat, and saw that it was placed there, all the prisoners were in the boat, witness also remained in the boat to look out for the property. About ten o'clock he heard some boat people cry out "thief," he looked round, but there were no other boats near the one in which he was, he took no further notice of it, but next morning on removing the property back to the Yik-fat-hong the box of money was missing. Witness remained in the boat all night to look after the property, but went to shore, he has no share in the Yik-fat-long. He is quite certain that he saw the money box safe in the boat when he first went on board, it was covered by some other packages. It was six o'clock in the morning when he first missed the box.

Ashune, coolie, being sworn, stated that he was not Ng-a-sing who told him at half past ten the previous night that the box was missing, but another man.

Ng-a-sing continued, when he missed the money box in the morning he accused prisoner of having stolen it and they all denied having seen such a thing put on board their boat.

Question by the first prisoner—were there not more than ten men at you, watching the Loui?

Answer. At first there were but afterwards they went away into other boats.

By the bench—I laid down about ten o'clock, there was no one but myself watching on board, there are about thirty men in the Hong altogether.

The next witness called was Tung-ahing, who stated that he was a coolie employed in the Yip-fat-hong. On Tuesday night last he carried the money box now in court from the hong and put it into the main hold of the prisoners' boat, he followed by last witness who remained above to watch the boat; witness returned to the hong, and assisted in carrying goods to some other boats, all the prisoners were in the boat into which the box of money was put.

Yip-a-yow, trader, living at the Yip-fat hong, deposed that at about ten o'clock on the night of Tuesday last, he was sitting in a boat lying a short distance astern of prisoners' boat, suddenly he heard a sound of something being dropped into the water close to prisoners' boat, he called out "look out there must be a thief," and shortly afterwards he saw the box now in court floating in the water; he ordered his boatmen to pick it up which they did, when he found it open and empty, with the exception of a mustquito net, and also found it was belonging to the Yip-fat hong, he did not know that it was the money box until the next morning when he took it ashore. Witness was about two chains from the prisoners' boat.

Chun-a-kow, is a boatwoman and her boat was engaged by the Yik-fat hong on Tuesday evening last, and she was also told it to get other boats, which she did, and the boat to which prisoners belong was one of those which she called.

It appears that yesterday the first prisoner laid a complaint at the court, that the master of the Yip-fat hong had refused to pay for the service of his boat, and brought a false accusation against him; this does not look much like guilt.

The magistrate considered the case one of great suspicion, and remanded it to to-morrow.

Mong-ayun, a married woman, stated that on Tuesday night last at the commencement of the fire, he engaged seven or eight boats to carry off the property. There was one box containing $781 39 in silver, he gave this box to a shop coolie named Ng-a-sing to take to one of the boats. About 10 o'clock Ng-a-sing who had been sent to hire the boats came and reported that the money had been stolen.

Ng-a-sing, stated that about 8 o'clock on the night spoken of he handed the box containing the money to a shop coolie named Ashune, it had been handed to him by Apung the last witness. He followed Ashune to the boat, and saw that it was placed there, all the prisoners were in the boat, witness also remained in the boat to look out for the property. About ten o'clock he heard some boat people cry out "thief," he looked round, but there were no other boats near the one in which he was, he took no further notice of it, but next morning on removing the property back to the Yik-fat-hong the box of money was missing. Witness remained in the boat all night to look after the property, but went to shore, he has no share in the Yik-fat-long. He is quite certain that he saw the money box safe in the boat when he first went on board, it was covered by some other packages. It was six o'clock in the morning when he first missed the box.

Apung here recalled, stated that it was not Ng-asing who told him at half past ten the previous night that the box was missing, but another man.

Ng-a-sing continued, when he missed the money box in the morning he accused prisoner of having stolen it and they all denied having seen such a thing put on board their boat.

Question by the first prisoner—were there not more than ten men at you, watching the Loui?

Answer. At first there were but afterwards they went away into other boats.

By the bench—I laid down about ten o'clock, there was no one but myself watching on board, there are about thirty men in the Hong altogether.

The next witness called was Tung-ahing, who stated that he was a coolie employed in the Yip-fat

The French Press on Continental Affairs.

The *Temps*, in speaking of the state of the position of the Holy Father at Rome, made the observation that Pius IX. would soon be placed in such a position as to have no other protector than Victor Emmanuel. It then added:—

"The Pope is a Sovereign, it is true. But *de facto*, to what is his sovereignty reduced at the present day? What part does it play in the affairs of Europe? That which remains of it is every day growing less and less, and when the time comes for transferring it to the King of Italy, there will be nothing more left to abdicate. But notwithstanding all this, one of the greatest revolutions in history will have been accomplished; Catholicism will have ceased to be a political power to remain only a religion."

The *Gazette de France* professes to be greatly scandalised at such language, and remarks on it in these words:—

"Thus, the Roman States are to be handed over to Victor Emmanuel; and why? Why must Pius IX., an Italian Prince, cleared by Italians, give up his powers to a Ruler who is not even of Italian blood? Why is it so unjust that Hanover or Frankfort should be taken by King William, when it is thought both just and lawful that the Throne of the Church should be seized by Victor Emmanuel? Simply, because Pius IX. is weak, without defence, abandoned by all, William I. has his needle-guns and an uncertain-phase Minister. Such, however, is the morality of the *Temps*—truth on this side, error on the other! If Pius IX. had sought for strong alliances, agreed to skillful compromises, and in that way obtained efficient support, he would have preserved and perhaps even increased the territory entrusted to his charge. But he remained impassible on the ground of right and inexhaustibly refused to be Liberty, tyranny, truth, falsehood; and annexation by violence, the intemperance of nations. Therefore, it is on the power of the Holy See that the most pitiless attacks have been made. Formerly has Count de Cavour re-entered his capital in triumph and dictated his will to the humble Chamber of Deputies—scarcely has King William based the regime of absolute rule on the Protestant right divine, when the last morsels of territory that still shelter the Papacy are demanded from it. No longer indeed is the Roman Government asked for reforms—no. What is required is, that the Chief of the Catholic Church should renounce all political power, and become the protégé of a King, who may take Pasanglis for his claims. Whilst William, a Protestant King, lounge his absolute sway by extending his power over all Germany unified by violence, our Paris contemporary is not disclosed to announce that the Papacy no longer exists; that whilst Catholicism is being the last shelter of its temporal independence, Protestantism is rising triumphant in the horizon under the form of a redoubtable temporal power; in a word, that one of the greatest revolutions in history has been accomplished. The *Temps* will indeed blame the measures taken by this Protestant King, this faithful adept of the right divine, to accomplish the destinies which have been secretly predicted for Protestantism; but the fall of the Papacy, which our contemporary views as the consequence of Count de Bismark's victory, renders it indulgent towards the bold acts of King William I."

The *Press* expresses its apprehension of the plan suggested by the *Siècle* for a neutral State in the Rhenish provinces, something of the nature of Belgium, and expresses a hope that its contemporary will continue to support the project:—

"It was by a sentiment of hostility against France," it goes on to say, "that the negotiators of 1815, which represented so many small dynasties, refused to receive the demands of the princely houses formerly established on the left bank of the Rhine, and that they wished to give a Prussia—who preferred to aggrandise herself in the east and centre—all the territory comprised between the Rhine and the Meuse. In order that the work of 1815 should be really destroyed, it would be necessary that Prussia should stop at the Rhine, and that between her and France a State should be interposed which should not give umbrage to either one or the other of its two neighbours, and whose neutrality would supply for France the strategical barrier of which she has been deprived. A simple restitution of frontiers would then suffice to completely satisfy France. This result so very desirable could have been easily obtained if Prussia had had to demand in exchanges of territory, the homogeneity which she required, and if, instead of purely and simply appropriating the property of others, she had had to indemnify the Sovereigns whom she has just despoiled. Why has given to Prussia such confidence that she pays no attention either to the equilibrium of Europe, the interest of her neighbours, to treaties, or rights of peoples, if not those who have encouraged her in her ambitions, who have applauded her misdeeds as a soul who have glorified as profitable to liberty and to French interests the abuse she has made of her advantages? Yes, the idea which the *Siècle* at present supports is, just one; the realisation of it would be useful to France, and the consolidation of the peace of Europe."

France and Rome.

This day—says the *Times* of September 15th—brings round the second anniversary of the Paris Convention between France and Italy by the terms of which the Emperor Napoleon engaged to withdraw his troops from Rome. A considerable part of the Imperial garrison has already left that city, and it is understood that the evacuation will be complete by the 9th December. Meanwhile the so-called Franco-Pontifical Legion, 1,205 men strong, was to embark last Thursday at Civita Vecchia, on board the French steamer *Eldorado*. On Sunday last General d'Ariella, the officer in command of the Ninth French Military Division, delivered the Legion into the hands of the Pontifical Commissioners, General de Courten and M. Massimi, the Military Sub-Intendant. There was a somewhat imposing ceremony at Anitbes, a breakfast and a review of the Legion in full uniform, which, as we are told, presented a most magnificent sight. The words addressed to the Corps by General d'Aurelle were sufficiently significant. He reminded them that, "although they were henceforth to serve under other colours, they would not cease to be French soldiers, and they would under all circumstances have to uphold the honour of the French name of which they would soon be the only representatives at Rome." It is asserted, in fact, that the Antibes Legion will be the only foreign force allowed for the defence of the Vatican after the 9th December. We hear in the meanwhile that the Legion will not for the present proceed from Civita Vecchia direct to Rome, as the General in little mischief and danger, and calculated rather to increase and complicate than to smooth the difficulties in which the Papal See will soon be involved. The objection of the people of Viterbo to the presence of the Legion within their walls, and the shrinking here evinced by most French soldiers at the idea of being mixed up with these mercenaries, are an earnest of the feelings with which the latter will be regarded when left alone to support the Pontifical throne. After fully eighteen years of the most painful experience, the Emperor Napoleon must be aware that he has at this day the Roman question precisely on the same terms as it was when he took it on in 1848. The Pope had as that juncture been left at the mercy of his subjects, and political passions had risen so high round the Vatican that an expedition to Rome, meant to screen the Pope from personal outrage, was insulted in the opinion of all reason the man, Anything beyond personal protection, and a safe retreat from the midst of his revolutionised subjects, could not and should not have been extended to the Pope. All efforts to prop up or reform his Government were made in vain, and their author finally is now emphatically acknowledged. The Pope will soon be once more in the hands of his subjects, and, were these determined to be rid of him, it is doubtful whether even the 1,205 Zouaves Antibes could do more for their new Sovereign than favour his second flight. The Pope can be a Sovereign on no other terms than those of the boundless protection of a foreign Power; and we do not see how this protection can ever be found compatible with his pretensions as a self-standing potentate. We hear that "the sum-me spiritual office of the Head of the Church requires for its free and full exercise the perfect independence of his person;" that "the independence of his person cannot be secured without exemption from all temporal superiors;" that "this exemption requires a sovereignty of his own;" but, for all that, we are not convinced either that Papal sovereignty, and sovereignty in Rome, is a necessity, or that such a sovereignty fulfils the condition of securing the personal independence of the Pontiff or the free exercise of his office. Could it even be proved that Providence has set apart Rome and her territory as the residence of the Head of the Church, and that the act of Constantine, or Charlemagne, or the Countess Matilda laid the foundation of Papal dominion in the Roman State, all the donations in the world could not, in our modern views of such matters, give the Pope a right over more than the mere lands. The Romans cannot be held in fee-simple by any man. The rules of a Sovereign over his subjects in our days must rest either on a mutual compact of goodwill and loyalty or on force—force drawn from the people against itself or borrowed from foreign protection. Whatever zealous Catholics may hold to the contrary, the Pontiffs have no better right of sovereignty in Rome than the Stuarts had in England in 1688, or the Bourbons in France in 1830. The same revolution which gave the people of Parma and Modena the means of differing themselves of the yoke of their Dukes enabled those of Bologna, Ravenna, Ancona, and Perugia to drive the Papal Legates from their walls; and European diplomacy, by its recognition of the Kingdom of Italy, sanctioned as much the curtailment of Papal sovereignty as the overthrow of Ducal tyranny. Can Archbishop Manning or any man in the world draw a distinction between the Romagnese and the Romans? Are not the Romans men? Why should they, against their consent, in spite of the protest of a have entered against their fate for a mere accident, be sacrificed to the exigencies of a fancied "independence," of a fictitious "exemption" of the Head of the Church from all temporal superiors? It is his temporal sovereignty, and nothing else, that makes the Pope's position precarious, and dependent on the good pleasure, now of an Austrian, now of a French Monarch, now of a French military commander, now of a mere civil Commissioner, and presently of the Chief of the Antibes mercenaries. However true it may be that Emperors and and Countesses have given the soil of Rome to the Pope, it is equally undeniable that Providence has never given him the heart of the Romans. That is, we firmly believe, no instance in the world of another community that has lasted so long as the Papal Government with so strong and repeated and unconquerable antipathy on the part of the subjects. We do not pretend to say that the Romans are not very much to blame for their stiff-necked opposition to what ought to be their greatest and wisest, the most paternal, the holiest of all earthly rules. But so it is; they will have none of it. There is no reasoning with them on the subject. If Archbishop Manning or any other Catholic entertains any doubt about the matter, the experiment near and will soon be tried for the hundredth time. Let the French withdraw, and let it be seen how long even the 1,205 Antibes bayonets, which have no business there, will continue to force the Pope on the Romans."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Thursday Evening.

A fairly improved sentiment has marked the movement of trade to-day, although transactions continue to be of a very limited extent, and the demand is for the immediate wants of consumers.

A fair amount of business has been done in Opium, and the market is much firmer, quotations are, Patna $630, Benares $592. Good Malwa has advanced $10 and is wanted at $740. Some considerable inquiry has existed for Cotton, especially Tientsin, and a few small sales are reported, but there is no change in prices from last quotations. Considering the demand that existed for this article by last advices in the Northern ports and Japan, together with the lightness of the stocks there, some business from these markets would seem in prospect, which would give some life into the trade here, besides strengthening prices, and affording a most acceptable drain to our large surplus stock. With the present limited demand occasioned by the deranged state of finances amongst the Chinese, and the fact of so large a stock having accumulated, with the prospect of more coming forward; Cot on must continue dullness and and until some brisk export demand arises such as above intimated, no marked improvement can be looked for. Rice seems steady to-day, and shows signs of improvement.

From Sanders Philips & Co, last circular there was no improvement in the Tea market at Foochow. A few chops of first crop Souchong had been settled at lower prices but the depreciation in quality made them of no better value. The settlements for the week ending October 20th had been, Congou 1316 chests 5232 lbs. sold, and 905 boxes, dust and broken leaf at Tls. 7 to 11,7.5; Common to good common Tls. 14 to 16. Fluery to good flowery Tls. 17 to 22. Souchong 735 chests and 492 half chests Fair (2d crop) at Tls. 22. Second class (1st crop) at Tls. 31 to 33.5, Pekoe 242 chests Common to fine Pakhoe at Tls. 20.5 to 32 and Scented 21.50 boxes finest at Tls. 44 Dust at Tls. 5.9 to 9.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank bill on demand	4/6½	a 4/6¾
Credits 6 "	4/7½	
Documentary bills 6 "	4/7a	a 4/7¾
Bank bills on demand	4/1	a 4/1¼
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank 3 ds	73½	a 73¾
Private 30 ds.	75½	
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank 3 ds	Rs. 220	
" COMBAY.— " 3 ds.	Rs. 221	

COMMERCIAL POSTCRIPT.

Hongkong, October, 19 1866.

OPIUM.—Patna, cash, new, $600, sales.

Benares, cash, new, $580, sales.

Malwa, cash, $750, good; $740, inferior, sales.

On time Patna New, $5924, sales.

Eleventh sales Patna, not opened.

COTTON.—Japan, none, Ningpo, $21, to $23½, Shanghai $18, to $21, Bengal $18, to $23, sales.

RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none, Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.80 to $2.15, sales.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta 3 day's sight, 220, Rs. at 10 days' sight, 221, Rs. sales.

On Bombay at 3 days' sight, 221, Rs: at 10, days' sight, 222, Rs., quoted.

On London at 6 months' sight, 4/6½, quoted.

GOLD LEAF.—$23.30, sales.

SYCEE, 8½ per cent premium, Bar Silver, 10½ per cent premium, none.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co's Shares, 5 per cent discount old, 2½ per cent discount new, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co's Shares, 20 per cent premium old, 10 per cent premium new, enquired.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares, 10 per cent premium, quoted.

Union Dock Company's Shares, 20 per cent discount, quoted.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Company's Shares,—9 per cent discount, quoted.

China Traders's insurance Co's Shares—$150, per share premium, sales.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE business of MESSRS. JOHN FORSTER and Co. Public Fire Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 1208 Kicking, May 1st 1866. J-11

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. THOMAS S. OGNELL, in our firm ceased on the 31st December, 1865; and Mr. ERNEST DRACHE has this day been admitted a partner.

DRACON & Co.

tf 21 Canton, 1st January, 1866.

WE have this established a branch of our firm at Yokohama, Japan.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 728 Hongkong, 14th April, 1866.

MR. EDWARD WALLACE is authorised to sign our firm in Yokohama per procuration.

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 727 Hongkong, 14th April, 1866.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day retired from the business heretofore carried on by me, in favour of my Nephew, Mr. JOHN SEWARD LAPRAIK.

D. LAPRAIK.

tf 1419 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

WITH reference to the above, I have admitted as partner Mr. ALEXANDER MOULASIAN HELP W, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co

JOHN S. LAPRAIK.

tf 1420 Hongkong, 4th July, 1866.

MR. WILLIAM JEX STERRY is authorised to sign our firm per procuration, and from this day will take charge of our Business

SAYLE, PEACOCK & Co.

3m 2259 Hongkong, 16th October, 1866

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the Undersigned in the Watchmaking and Jewellery business ceased on the 1st January, 1865, from which date, all Debts will be collected, and all Claims paid by Mr GEORGE B. FALCONER who has taken over the business from that date.

D. LAPRAIK.

tf 650 Hongkong, 4th April, 1866.

"LIGHT ING."

Captain Rodger, will be dispatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY next the 6th instant.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

6d 2394 Hongkong, 1st November, 1866.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA, (*Direct.*)

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship

"NEPAUL,"

will leave for the above Place, TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at 5 P.M.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Act. Superintendent.*

2370 Hongkong, 29th October, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"ARABIA,"

will be dispatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 6th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

7d 2364 Hongkong, 29th October, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE *A 1* British barque

"HELENA,"

Hedger, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 2357 Hongkong, 27th October, 1866.

FOR SHANGHAI.

With immediate dispatch.

THE *A 1* British ship

"ADELINE,"

Ramsay Master, has room for a moderate amount of Cargo.

Apply to, CARLOWITZ & Co.

No. 2, d'Aguilar Street, opposite D Luprait & Co.

tf 2358 Hongkong, 27th Oct, 1866.

FOR SAIGON

With quick dispatch.

THE Good British barque

"KATE CLEATHER,"

Captain R Johnson.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. S. HOOK.

tf 2307 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1866.

FOR VALPARISO *direct.*

THE *A 1* Clipper British barque

"CHILI."

Captain Row, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

2261 Hongkong, 17th October 1866.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE *A 1* British ship

"CHARMIAN,"

will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. HOLMES & Co., *Brokers.*

tf 2293 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE Clipper ship

"CHEETAH,"

has still room for few first-class Passengers, and will sail from Macao, about 1st November.

Apply to,

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 2238 Hongkong, 11th October, 1866.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A 1* British barque

"JAMES LONGSTON"

Captain Millers, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

WM. H. ADAMS, 2, *Queen's Road East.*

tf 2188 Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE British barque

"CORA LINN,"

Captain Jago, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 2136 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A 1* American Clipper ship

"CHARGER,"

Captain Hatch, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick despatch.

Apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2145 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Good American barque

"POWHATTAN,"

Captain Patten, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for the above Port at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2113 Hongkong, 27th September, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A 1* American Clipper ship

"ALICE BALL,"

Captain Ross, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

BOSMAN & Co.

tf 2102 Hongkong, 26th September, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A 1* 13 years British ship

"ALBERT VICTOR,"

Overbury, Master, will load at Whampoa, for the above Port, at £2 per Ton of 40 Cubic Feet.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1934 Hongkong, 12th September, 1866.

For Freight or Charter.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A 1* British barque

"JOAN CUNLLO,"

Jones, Master, of about 299 Tons Reg'ster or 8,500 Picals Carrying Capacity.

For particulars, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

7d 2383 Hongkong, 30th October, 1866.

Notices of Firms.

MR. JOHN STUBB has been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

RAWLING MEDLEN & Co.,

Architects, Civil Engineers, &c.

Club Chambers,

Hongkong, 1st November, 1866 tf 2395

NOTICE.

MR. DAVID NEISH is authorised to sign our Firm, per Procuration.

ERNEST MAJOR & Co.

1m 2396 Ningpo, 24th October 1866. IN

NOTICE.

MR. M. DE LANGE has this day been admitted a partner in our Firm.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 16 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. O. KHAREEBHOY being about to leave for Bombay, the management of his firm henceforth will be conducted by Mr. YEEREJEE NANJEEBHOY, who has taken charge of my business and is authorised to sign my name.

DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY.

tf 2295 Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

WE HAVE this day closed our business at Tientsin. Mr. W. SPAHN will liquidate the same, and sign per procuration for the firm in liquidation.

Our business will henceforth be conducted only at Hongkong.

E. & J. MEYER.

3m 2290 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866. O S

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the firm of SPAHN & Co.

W. E. A. SPAHN.

3m 2201 Tientsin, 1st October, 1866. O S

THE Undersigned having taken over the business of Messrs. BOGHA & Co. in this Colony from Mr. W. A. BOWEN (who retires from the firm this day) beg to solicit a continuance of the patronage bitherto so liberally bestowed.

F. M. HARSANT.

GEO. A. F. NORRIS.

Hongkong 1st May, 1862.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

THE British Steam-ship

"LYCEUM,"

Captain Rodgers, will be dispatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY next the 6th instant.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

6d 2394 Hongkong, 1st November, 1866.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA, (*Direct.*)

THE P. & O. S. N. Company's Steam-ship

"NEPAUL,"

will leave for the above Place, TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, at 5 P.M.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Act. Superintendent.*

2370 Hongkong, 29th October, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"ARABIA,"

will be dispatched for the above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 6th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

7d 2364 Hongkong, 29th October, 1866.

FOR SINGAPORE.

THE *A 1* British barque

"HELENA,"

Hedger, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight apply to

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.

tf 2357 Hongkong, 27th October, 1866.

FOR SHANGHAI.

With immediate dispatch.

THE *A 1* British ship

"ADELINE,"

Ramsay Master, has room for a moderate amount of Cargo.

Apply to, CARLOWITZ & Co.

No. 2, d'Aguilar Street, opposite D Luprait & Co.

tf 2358 Hongkong, 27th Oct, 1866.

FOR SAIGON

With quick dispatch.

THE Good British barque

"KATE CLEATHER,"

Captain R Johnson.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

J. S. HOOK.

tf 2307 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1866.

FOR VALPARISO *direct.*

THE *A 1* Clipper British barque

"CHILI."

Captain Row, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 2261 Hongkong, 17th October 1866.

FOR BOMBAY.

THE *A 1* British ship

"CHARMIAN,"

will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. HOLMES & Co., *Brokers.*

tf 2293 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE Clipper ship

"CHEETAH,"

has still room for few first-class Passengers, and will sail from Macao, about 1st November.

Apply to,

PHILLIPS MOORE & Co.

tf 2238 Hongkong, 11th October, 1866.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE *A 1* British barque

"JAMES LONGSTON"

Captain Millers, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

WM. H. ADAMS, 2, *Queen's Road East.*

tf 2188 Hongkong, 8th October, 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE British barque

"CORA LINN,"

Captain Jago, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf 2136 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A 1* American Clipper ship

"CHARGER,"

Captain Hatch, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for the above Port, and have quick dispatch.

Apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2145 Hongkong, 1st October, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Good American barque

"POWHATTAN,"

Captain Patten, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at Whampoa for the above Port at current rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 2113 Hongkong, 27th September, 1866.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE *A 1* American Clipper ship

"ALICE BALL,"

Captain Ross, will have quick dispatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, Apply to

BOSMAN & Co.

tf 2102 Hongkong, 26th September, 1866.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE *A 1* 13 years British ship

"ALBERT VICTOR,"

Overbury, Master, will load at Whampoa, for the above Port, at £2 per Ton of 40 Cubic Feet.

For Freight, apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1934 Hongkong, 12th September, 1866.

For Freight or Charter.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A 1* British barque

"JOAN CUNLLO,"

Jones, Master, of about 299 Tons Reg'ster or 8,500 Picals Carrying Capacity.

For particulars, apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

7d 2383 Hongkong, 30th October, 1866.

Vessels Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	Cora Linn	Jago	Whampoa	Bibb, Livingston & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cheetah	Phillips	Macao	Phillips, Moore & Co	About 1st November.
VALPARISO	Chili	Row	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Albert Victor	Overbury	Whampoa	Augustine Heard & Co	Quick despatch.
Do.	Powhattan	Patten	Whampoa	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Charger	Hatch	Whampoa	Olyphant & Co	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	James Longston	Millard	Hongkong	Boeman & Co	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Alice Ball	Ross	Hongkong	Boeman & Co	Quick despatch.
S'PORE, PNANG & CALCUTTA	Arabia (str.)		Hongkong	Smith, Kennedy & Co	Tuesday, 6th Nov.
Do. Do.	Lightning (str.)	Reid	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Tuesday, the 6th inst.
SINGAPORE	Helena	Hedger	Hongkong	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Quick dispatch.
BOMBAY	Charmian		Hongkong	Geo. Holmes & Co	Quick despatch.
SAIGON	Kate Cleather	Johnson	Hongkong	J. S. Hook	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA	Nepaul (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co	To-morrow, at 5 M
SHANGHAI	Adeline		Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co	Quick dispatch.

For Freight or Charter.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE British barque

"MIGRATOR,"

of about 7,000 piculs carrying Capacity.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2335 Hongkong, 25th October, 1866.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE *A 1* British barque

"ETHEL,"

371 Tons Register, Wylie, Master.

For Particulars, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 2153 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1866.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Dutch ship

"BENGALLEN,"

Captain Hjelstrom, of 505 Tons Register.

Apply to

DENT & Co.

tf 2265 Hongkong, 9th October 1866.

FOR SALE.

SURPLUS STEAMER STORES.

FOR CABIN USE.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

JAMS and JELLIES, OLIVES, OLIVE OIL.

TABLE SALT, EXTRACTS, SAUCES, MUSTARD.

PICKLES, and a variety of other articles.

All in good condition, and the greater portion lately received.

FOR ENGINEERS' DEPARTMENT.

COTTON WASTE. Best White and mixed

CASTOR OIL.

SUNDRIES.

GUM SHELLAC.

CALCUTTA SOAP.

TURPENTINE, in Barrels.

Apply to

J. M. DELANO.

at Messrs. RUSSELL & Co's Godowns.

East Point.

tf 2289 Hongkong, 17th October, 1866.

NOTICE.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN beg to notify their Friends and the Public in general that their Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

expressly ordered of the best material, and of the latest fashion from the best English and German Houses, has been completed by the last English Mail and the first *Marie Caroline*, and they now solicit an inspection of their stock, which by far excels that of former years, and consists of:—

LIGHT FLANNEL COMPLETE SUITS.

SCOTCH TWEED

LIGHT and HEAVY BUCKSKIN COMPLETE SUITS.

LIGHT and HEAVY TWEED and BUCKSKIN TROWSERS.

Of Patterns to match.

Light and heavy SACK and SHOOTING COATS.

Superfine Black Cloth DRESS COATS.

Do. do. TROWSERS.

Do. do. VESTS.

Do. do. FROCK COATS.

Do. do. SHOOTING COATS.

Do. do. SACK COATS.

OVERCOATS of the best ESKIMO, in great assortment.

INVERNESS CAPES.

MORNING GOWNS.

And,

A selected Invoice of English Material for TROWSERS, VESTS and SUITS.

CRIMEAN SHIRTS.

SILK, WOOLLEN and MERINO UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

SILK, WOOLLEN and MERINO SOCKS.

WHITE SHIRTS with Linen fronts.

SHIRT COLLARS, in great variety.

CHRISTY'S HATS.

KID GLOVES.

SCARFS and NECKTIES.

UMBRELLAS (*Fox patent.*)

WALKING STICKS.

PERFUMES, a large assortment.

CLOTH BRUSH, NAIL and TOOTH BRUSHES

Bowen & Sons BOOTS and SHOES.

tf 2229 Hongkong, 11th October, 1866.

TO SMOKERS.

FOR SALE.—A small Shag Tobacco CUTTING MACHINE. Cuts the Tobacco any required size with the least possible trouble. Can be seen on the Premises of the Undersigned.

A. MILLAR.

2, Queen's Road East.

tf 2230 Hongkong, 25th October, 1866.

Ex Pearlee from Newcastle.

MACH COWS, together with their Calves

Also,

ONE BAY HORSE, Got by the Australian Horse *Vanguard*.

Apply to the Captain on board,

or Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 1711 Hongkong, 14th August, 1866.

FOR SALE.

200 CASES KEROSINE OIL.

71 Rolls DRILLS.

16 Bales of LININGS.

50 Mill No. 2, CAVITE CHEROOTS.

30 " "VIGUERO" CIGARS.

200 Bags WHITE BEANS.

Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

6d 2344 Hongkong, 26th October, 1866.

FOR SALE:

A HOUSE situated in Inner Harbor of Macao.

For particulars, apply to

A. JORGE,

Central Bank of Western India, Hongkong,

or J. C. P. D'ASSUMPSAO,

Macao.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 16th August, 1866.

YELLOW METAL, MUNTZ & Co.

22, 26 & 28 oz.

SUPERIOR CLARET, St. Pierre, 1852.

SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE, H. Piraz & Co, Carte Blanche

SPIRITS OF WINE, in cases of 1 dozen bottles.

RAYNAL & Co.

tf 1601 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

MISS ROSE has just received, by last OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER, a choice assortment of:

Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS.

Children's HOODS and HATS.

Ladies' HAIR NETS, NECKTIES, and PARASOLS.

A large assortment of RIBBONS, FEATHERS and FLOWERS.

GRENADINE and GOSSAMER VEILS in all colors.

FANCY and BLACK SILKS, from 85 cents per yard.

BRITISH WOOL and FANCY WORK.

Gentlemen's COLLARS, NECKTIES, &c., &c.

Also,

Gentlemen's BATHING DRAWERS.

Wellington Street.

tf 2099 Hongkong, 25th September, 1866.

FOR SALE.

Ex "*PALDIVIA*" AND "*SCAWFELL.*"

SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 2378 Hongkong, 30th October, 1866.

For Sale.

SAYLE, PEACOCK & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS.

CARPET, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSEMEN AND OUTFITTERS.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Colored Flannel Suits to measure from... $14.00

Fancy Tweed " " ... 14.00

Colored Flannel Trowsers " ... 4.00

" " Sac Coat " ... 2.00

Fancy Tweed " " ... 6.00

" " Morning Coat " ... 6.00

" " Trowsers " ... 5.00

" " Vest " ... 3.00

Silk and Wool mixed Sac Coat, " ... 9.00

" " " Morning Coat " ... 8.00

" " " Trowsers " ... 7.00

" " " Vest " ... 4.00

All Wool Scotch Tweed Sac Coat " ... 8.00

" " " Morning Coat " ... 10.00

" " " Trowsers " ... 6.00

" " " Vest " ... 3.00

Superfine Black Cloth Sac Coat " ... 8.00

" " " Morning Coat " ... 10.00

" " " Trowsers " ... 6.00

" " " Vest " ... 3.00

" " " Doeskin Trowsers " ... 5.00

Chesterfield Overcoat " " ... 15.00

Inverness Capes " " ... 12.00

A well assorted stock of ready-made GARMENTS, Regulation Military and Navy CLOTHS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, manufactured expressly to suit the Climate.

The TAILORING DEPARTMENT under the management of experienced Cutters from the *West end of London.*

All GARMENTS made from measure guaranteed a perfect fit.

FURNISHING.

TURKEY, *Brussels* and TAPESTRY CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, to match design of Carpets, Rich Velvet Pile, Embossed, Embroidered and Printed TABLE COVERS, DAMASK and PRINTED CLOTHS, WOOLLEN DAMASKS and REPS for Curtains, Furniture CRETONNES, Furniture DIMITY and TWILLS, Brass Extension RODS and Cornices, Rich and Plain Paper SILKS, Gent's Collars and Ties, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Thread HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Half HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Striped HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Plain HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Ribbed HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Ribbed HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Plain HALF HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Ribbed HALF HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Striped HALF HOSE, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Plain SOCKS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy SOCKS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Ribbed SOCKS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Ribbed SOCKS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Striped SOCKS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Plain SHIRTS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy SHIRTS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Ribbed SHIRTS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Ribbed SHIRTS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Striped SHIRTS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Plain DRAWERS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy DRAWERS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Ribbed DRAWERS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Ribbed DRAWERS, Gent's Cotton and Lisle Fancy Striped DRAWER

Extracts.

Steam to China-Trade.

(From the Alta Californa.)

A change of immense importance is about to take place in the currents of the world's commerce, and it would seem now to be the case that San Francisco is to carry off the prize which modern commercial nations have contended for through three centuries, in the trade of the East. The hope of that was the stimulant, that operated successively upon the Portuguese the Spanish, the Genoese, the Dutch and the English, caused those bold mercantile adventures that made known the routes via the Cape of Good Hope, demonstrated the existence of this continent, discovered the Pacific, explored through Behring's Straits, the Arctic Ocean, and visited the numberless islands scattered between the two Poles. The incentive was always to reach the Indies by the shortest route, in the conviction that the nation which obtained that trade would necessarily become the most powerful. The military power of England in the last century opened intercourse with the East Indies, and she has hitherto enjoyed that trade by a roundabout voyage. The trade of China and Japan has up to this time remained comparatively untouched. Meantime, this continent has been settled, and the power of steam developed in a manner which bridges the United States within seventeen days of Japan and twenty-three days of Hongkong. To effect this connection, the United States Government have wisely established a steam mail route between San Francisco and China. The original bill granted $500,000 for monthly trips, touching at the Sandwich Islands. The contract was taken by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the first steamer is to depart in January next.

The great object which Congress had in view in authorizing the line was to concentrate upon these shores the commerce of Asia, now almost controlled by foreign capital, and to transfer to the United States the centre of the world's exchanges. To this end it is of the highest importance that the proposed route should be the cheapest and shortest, and therefore that the service should not be clogged with any obligations likely to defeat those conditions. Upon mature examination of the "paths" across the ocean marked out by the winds and currents, it was found that to touch at the Sandwich Islands would prolong the voyage four days on the outward passage and six days on the return passage. That is, the steamer, running ten miles per hour, would reach Japan, on the shortest route, in ninteen days and twenty hours. To touch at Honolulu would require twenty-two days and twenty-two hours, sea time, and one day in port, making twenty-four days. On the round trip the loss would be ten days time. More steam, a steamer of the size required for the China trade cannot enter the port of Honolulu. It is also the case, that as the raising freight from the Sandwich Islands to Japan or China, the steamer having discharged the freight from San Francisco to Honolulu would be compelled to run from there to China with so much empty space. Again, the time from London via New York to Hongkong will be sixty days, and forty-five when the Pacific Railroad is built. The time from London to Hongkong via Marseilles and Suez is fifty-five days. The time will be in favor of the San Francisco route, but to prolong it six days, for the purpose of stopping at the Sandwich Islands, would be simply giving the English route the advantage. For these, and many other reasons equally cogent, Congress has released the obligation to stop at the Islands but, in lieu, has required thirteen trips per annum instead of twelve. It has also authorized $50,000 per annum for a distinct steam line between San Francisco and Honolulu. The steam communication is now, therefore, on a very satisfactory basis. Just at this moment, Japan, has thrown off the reserve she has hitherto maintained, and invites intercourse and interchange of commodities and ideas with the rest of the world. That populous country, of great wealth and barbaric refinement, has, by the decree of its ruler permitting the people to visit other countries for instruction, virtually entered into the family of nations, and thus prepares to exchange the surplus wealth of its twenty five million of industrious people with the rest of the world. The Chinese Government, of a population of four hundred and fifty million souls, has not yet done so officially, but has tolerated the migration of its people to these shores, whereby a rapidly extending commercial interest has sprung up, and which will inevitably draw the two nations together. Already there is a rapid diffusion of American ideas in China. American law books are translated, American professorships are established in the colleges at Pekin, railroads, steamboats, telegraphs, mining, surveying, etc. have been adopted. None will doubt where these elements are at work that a great social revolution is at hand. The population is one with American enterprise once effected, the whole system becomes soon impregnated.

The nature of the east trade thus to be opened is not generally considered. It has been assumed that as the Chinese have, during unknown centuries, supplied amply all their own wants, and are very far advanced in manufactures, therefore they will buy but little of the United States. But they have some silk and tea to sell, but require nothing in exchange. This is erroneous. The law on which the future trade rests is this: The whole of the Chinese manufactures are the results of hand labor, on the old plan of individual labor. The whole of that system is to be revolutionized by the new American system of machine subdivided labor. We have not space to go into the details of all branches of industry. In relation to cotton, however, the Chinese and East Indians are clothed with it almost altogether. The 400,000,000 Chinese do not, it has been stated, use less than thirty yards per head per annum, a quantity equal to 12,000 million yards per annum, of hand made goods. The whole of that is to be supplanted by American machine goods. The proof is this: Fifty years since the United States and England imported nankeens from China. Soon after the war of 1815, England machine goods began to go to India; in 1820 she exported to India and China 14,000,000 yards of machine goods; in 1830 the trade had grown to 1,012,000,000 yards, of which four-fifths was to India. Up to that date, that is the breaking out of the war, India bought in the shape of goods *more cotton than, she sold* in the raw state to England. The steady progress of machine goods in supplanting handmade goods was producing a result to be, in 1845 the whole exports of England to India was £16,412,000, of which £10,019,691 was cotton goods. The same equation has commenced in respect to China. England sent thither, in 1830 215,000,000 yards, worth £3,177,043, while the value of all the articles sent to China was only £1,671,131. The whole British trade with China, in 1860, was as follows:

Imports from		Exports to	
Silk	£2,368,000	Cotton goods	£3,157,000
Tea	6,610,000	Woolen goods	958,000
Sundry	334,000	Sundry	1,293,303
Total imports	£9,312,000	Total exports	5,408,303

The balance of £3,872,000 or $ 9,350 000, was paid in bills drawn on England. The effect of the war was to change the cotton trade and draw raw cotton from China, affecting the exchanges thus:

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess imports.
1860	£9,312,000	£5,418,000	£3,156,000
1861	9,070,000	4,848,000	4,222,000
1862	12,135,000	3,129,000	9,000,000
1863	14,186,000	3,890,000	10,296,000
1864	15,672,000	4,713,000	10,962,000
1865	12,100,000	4,849,124	7,250,876

The excess of imports represents the supply of bills on London in the China markets above the demand, and which sell cheap in consequence. Thus, when imports of merchandise equal the exports, there are so many buyers of bills as there are sellers, and the rate remains about par. This is the case in New York where the rate is usually 48d. sterling per dollar. In China the supply of bills so much exceeds the demand that the rate is 51@53d. per dollar. These low rates draw specie there to buy them, and this has attracted San Francisco treasure. The exports hence to China have been as follows:

EXPORTS TO CHINA.			
	Treasure.	Produce, etc.	Total Exports
1859	$1,656,538 18	$289,075	$1,845,613 18
1857	3,159,485 3	56,809	3,146,222 93
1860	3,125,201 07	256,731	3,376,022 07
1861	3,337,929 57	638,935	3,972,945 57
1861	3,838,325 12	712,781	4,216,106 42
1862	2,959,205 59	703,703	3,162,907 56
1864	4,271,055 22	1,236,043	4,504,122 22
1864	7,322,865 04	1,336,230	8,926,101 04
1865	6,953,692 74	1,988,259	8,231,012 74
1866, 8 mos	3,744,987 66	884,952	4,729,919 66

It will be observed, comparing these two tables, that as the excess of imports into England from China increased, the exports of treasure from San Francisco to China also increased. They consist mostly of silver. This coin is drawn from Nevada and is sold to shippers, who convert it into nearly pure silver at about 4½ per cent. This is sent to Hongkong or Shanghai, where one dollar of silver, which is here worth 48d., will buy 53d. sterling in a bill on London, or 14½ per cent. more than here. Thus, California silver pays for tea and silk bought by England, and California sells the bills on London which it gets for silver in China, in New York and draws against the proceeds coin drafts, with which our merchants pay for goods bought there. Again, the United States buys of China $10,165 214 per annum, and sends in return treasure, quicksilver, flour and wheat, foreign goods, etc.; the most of it treasure from San Francisco. Of the imports into the United States from China, $7,722,097 is for tea, of which only $188 853 come into San Francisco. While the whole imports of tea is $16,540,980, of which $2,985,114 comes from England; New York. Thus, the tea comes from China to England and back to New York, rather than come in twenty-seven days to San Francisco. This city imported last year but 634,282 pounds of Indian tea and 1,376,217 pounds of Japan tea. The United States imported 37,229,176 pounds of tea, and Great Britain 121,271,217 pounds of tea, together 188,500,393 pounds, of which San Francisco got 1,710,500 pounds, or one per cent. although this is the natural port for the receipt of the whole of the tea, and it will all come here on the establishment of these lines of communication.

But the China trade is to turn on cotton and silk. The capacity of the South to grow cotton will soon be reestablished. The Japanese and Chinese laborers will now come in any number, and already the agent in this city has orders for 50,000, to be employed in the rice and cotton fields of the Southern States. The products of that region may soon reach its former figures. The same people make the best factory operatives in the world, while this coast and neighborhood afford the best sites for cotton mills. From these mills the real supply of American drills for China must come. The raw cotton instead of, as now going from India to England to be made up and sent back to China by two long voyages and a year of time, will reach this coast by rail, and being here manufactured, will reach China in twenty-one days. At the same time, when harvests are abundant here and prices touch a certain point, there is hardly any limit to the quantity of wheat that may be sold in China. Experience has shown that the people are not so addicted to rice but that they will gladly exchange it for California flour when ever they can obtain for the same money as much nourishment from the latter as from the former.

The exports of flour and grain thither have been as follows:

	Wheat. 100 lb sacks.	Barley. sacks.	Oats. sacks.	Flour. bbls.
1861	21,373	784	3,927	20,415
1862	21,008	.....	3,293	17,178
1863	135,183	.....	2,663	59,027
1864	147,228	200	4,466	54,979
1865	138,687	2,278	1,877	31,723
1866, 1st q	146,211	2,214	428	56,569

This has been the development under limited means of communication. In the first six months of the present year more has been sent that destination than in any previous year. With the establishment of the new line of communication, supported by the ocean telegraph, which may convey orders in ten days from Hongkong to San Francisco, the development of the trade may be rapid.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TWO GRANITE GODOWNS, in *Praya, Wanchai*; one is of 2,500 Tons capacity, and the other 1,300 Tons. Part of a GODOWN can be hired or per parcel of 100 Tons. Rent moderate.

Apply to TANG-A-CHUK, *Canton Bazaar.*

4w 2306 Hongkong, 1st November, 1866.

TO LET.

TWO STALLS for HOUSES, and space for two BASKET CARRIAGES, on *Hollywood Road.*

Address A.Z., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 2390 Hongkong, 3 st October, 1866.

TO LET.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, No. 7, containing 6 ROOMS, situated at the North-east corner of the Colgoa de Sa, Agostinho and Praia Grande, Macao. Now in the occupation of Messrs. SALTER, PEACOCK & Co. Possession can be had on the 17th December next.

For further particulars, apply to

J. B. ENDICOTT.

tf 2365 Hongkong, 29th October, 1866.

SEVEN NEW GODOWNS, in rear of the Offices of the Undersigned.

Apply to

PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co.

tf 2224 Hongkong, 10th October, 1866.

TO LET.

THE EXTENSIVE PREMISES on the *Queen's Road East*, lately occupied by the OMMIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

Apply to,

P. & A. G. CAMAJEE & Co.

tf 2216 Hongkong, 9th October, 1866.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS, suitable for Residence or Offices in a House on *Pedder's Hill.* Address A.Q., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 2189 Hongkong, 9th October, 1866.

TO LET.

TWO Commodious Semi-detached DWELLING HOUSES, on *Bonham Road East.*

Apply to,

Messrs. LYALL, STILL & Co.

tf 2090 Hongkong, 24th September, 1866.

TO LET

TWO ROOMS suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENCE, adjoining the CLUB.

Apply to the HONGKONG DISPENSARY

tf 2021 Hongkong 15th September, 1866.

TO LET.

TWO LARGE WELL VENTILATED ROOMS in the *Queen's Road.* They are well adapted for Offices, and have been recently occupied by Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Also at the same place, on the FIRST FLOOR, a suite of THREE ROOMS, with BATH ROOM attached, suitable either for a Dwelling or Offices. The whole, or part, can be let to meet the requirements of applicants.

For terms, &c., apply at the MERCANTILE HALL.

tf 1967 Hongkong, 11th September, 1866.

TO LET.

ON the Centre of the Praya, a GROUND FLOOR, suitable for an Office, with a Godown annexed, premises can be had on the 1st October next. Rent Moderate.

Address to A. B., Office of this Paper.

tf 13.8 Hongkong, 5th September, 1866.

TO LET

FOR a term of years, with early possession, the one desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindostan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN and CO.

tf 697 Hongkong 17th April, 1866.

TO LET

THE HOUSE and GODOWN on the Praya recently occupied by Messrs. Lindsay & Co.

Apply to T. G. HINSTEAD,

tf 1530 Hongkong, 18th July, 1866.

TO LET.

THE Premises recently occupied by Messrs Ray & Co. Adjoining

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

tf 882 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1866.

TO LET.

GRANITE GO-DOWNS at *Wanchai*, having water frontage. Apply to P. & A. G. CAMAJEE & Co.

tf 1723 Hongkong, 11th August, 1866

With immediate possession.

THE Property known as "ALMANY PLACE," having a frontage of Eighty-three feet on Wellington and Gage Streets, and of two hundred and twenty-nine feet on Aberdeen Street, comprising a superficial area of about 19,000 square feet.

Annual Ground Rent £12. 12. 6.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON AND CO.

tf Hongkong, 24th February, 1864.

TO LET.

THAT very commodious and delightfully situated House, on Bonham Road, named *Perrapolis*, having 12 large and airy Rooms, with Bath Rooms, Cellars, Cut houses, Stables, &c. Water-pipes are laid into the premises, and Gas fitted in 28 bracket lights, with six Chandeliers &c. &c. The Bungalow has a nice spacious Garden having about 200 flower pots and beautifully built fountain in the centre. Rent moderate. Possession can be had immediately. Apply to

DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

tf 1001 Hongkong, 13th May, 1866.

TO LET.

TWO or three ROOMS suitable for an Office on the ground floor of the newly built house on the *Praya*, next to the Oriental Bank. For particulars apply to

P. P. CAMA & Co.

tf 1309 Hongkong, 13th July, 1866.

TO LET.

THE whole or part of a FIRST FLOOR, suitable for Offices. Enquire of

BONNETT & Co. No. 1 Wyndham Street, rear of Club House.

tf 1647 Hongkong 3rd August, 1866.

To Let.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES of the late Oriental Hotel, consisting of three Houses, with Kitchen, Out-houses, and Stables, (Gas and Water being laid on all through the premises,) either together or separately. Alterations to suit parties may be made if taken for a length of time.

For particulars apply to LANDSTEIN & Co.

tf 1474 Hongkong, 11th July, 1866.

TO BE LET.

THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. EMMERSON and SANDER.

For particulars apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON AND CO.

tf 863 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

2 GRANITE GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 715, at Wanchi, having Water frontage and about 25,000 Piculs holding capacity for one or two.

Apply to DORABJEE NOWROJEE.

tf 35 Hongkong, 4th January, 1866.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN on the Praya Central. Apply to DE SILVER and Co.

tf 129 Hongkong, 17th January, 1866.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.

THE Undersigned will undertake to land Coffee, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.

tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1865.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received authority by a recent Mail to ISSUE LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.

ROBT. S. WALKER and Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Co.

655 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON

Capital—One Million Sterling.

THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., as Agents for this Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of which all needful information may be obtained.

By Order of the Board

JAMES B. NORTHCOTT,

Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

CAPITAL £2,500,000 FIRE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company are prepared to accept Marine and Fire Risks on the usual terms.

THE BORNEO COMPANY LIMITED.

tf 789 Hongkong, 16th February, 1866.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A RETURN of (15%) Fifteen per cent. instead of (10%) Ten per cent. will after this date be made on the premium payable on Policies issued in China by the above named Association.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON and Co.

Agents.

tf 489 Hongkong, 14th March, 1865.

LIVERPOOL LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

SMITH, KENNEDY AND Co.,

Agents Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Company.

tf 860 Hongkong, 8th March, 1865.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, Tls. 2,000,000.
In 400 Shares, of Tls. 5,000 each.
Paid-up Capital, Tls. 200,000.

Directors.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)—*Chairman.*
J. H. BELL Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co)
P. PENTZE, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE Esq., (Messrs. Thorne Bros' & Co.)
R. H. TYZEN, Esq., (Messrs. Clapham and Co.)
A. J. HOW, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.)

Agencies are established at the several ports of China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS, *Secretary.*

Shanghai, 22nd August, 1861.

REDUCTION

In the rates of premium for

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last, received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furniture and effects therein contained.

In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the Town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. In place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.

The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz.—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the Town) and their contents.....	½ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents...	¾ per cent
Offices and Godowns and their contents.....	1 per cent
China Houses and First Class Houses, their contents.....	1½ per cent.
Second Class Houses	2 "

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

ROBERT, S. WALKER and Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 714 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

REDUCTION

IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to REDUCE Rates for FIRE INSURANCE for SHORT PERIODS, as follows:—

On Policies not exceeding 1 month ...	from ¼ to ½ per cent.
On Policies not exceeding 3 months...	from ½ to ¾ "
On Policies not exceeding 6 months...	from ¾ to 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER and Co.

Agents.

Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1809 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1866.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town and their contents;	½ per cent.	
Other Dwelling House used strictly as such and their contents,	¾ per cent.	
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.	

SMITH, KENNEDY AND Co.,

Agents Phœnix Assurance.

tf 876 Hongkong, 8th March, 1865.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances.

viz:—

One month	¼ per cent.
Three months	½ "
Six months	¾ "

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1648 Hongkong, 6th August, 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for Hongkong and Canton, and are prepared to grant Insurance Policies against fire on brick and tiled godowns, Dwelling Houses, &c., and on goods and others property stored therein.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

tf 2814 Hongkong, 18th November, 1865.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE COMPANY'S ORDINANCE FOR 1866.

Capital One Million Dollars.

THE above Company is now prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on Buildings and Goods on the usual terms.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co.

General Managers.

tf 1202 Hongkong, 9th June, 1866

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

One month, ...	¼ per cent.	
Three months, ...	½ "	
Six months, ...	¾ "	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

General Managers Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1689 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

SAMARANG SEA & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Manado for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies covering marine risks at the current rates.

RAYNAL & Co.

tf 1674 Manado, 6th August, 1866.

DE COSTERLING.

SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above named Companies, and are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms

SIEMSSEN & Co.

tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

Reduced Rates of Premiums for Fire Insurance.

GUARDIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept short risks at the following reduced rates.

Not exceeding 1 Mo. ½ per cent.

Above 1 mo. but not exceeding 3 months.....	¼	per cent.
Above 3 mo. but not exceeding 6 months.....	½	"

ALFRED WILKINSON, & Co.

Agents

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Office.

tf 641 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1866.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1579 Hongkong, 24th July, 1866.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at the usual terms.

SMITH KENNEDY and Co.

208 Hongkong 4th November, 1864

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town and their contents.	½ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents	¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 861 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼	of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	¾	do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding	1	the annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents, China Fire Insurance Company

tf 1695 Hongkong, 4th August, 1866.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $30,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from Town, and their contents. ½ per cent.

Other dwelling House used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ "

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c. and their contents. 1 "

GILMAN AND Co.

Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 886 Hongkong; 10th March, 1865.

Insurances.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to accept the following Rates of Premium, for SHORT PERIOD RISKS on First-class Godowns and Goods Stored therein

For 1 month,	¼	of Annual Rate.
For 3 months,	½	do. do.
For 6 do.	¾	do. do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rates.		

TURNER & Co.

tf 1769 Hongkong, 17th August, 1866.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.

Not exceeding 1 month	¼	of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	¾	do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding.....	12	the annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1702 Hongkong, 9th August, 1866.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against sea risks at current rates.

RUSSELL AND Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT RISKS at the following Reduced Rates.—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼	per cent.
Above 1 month, but not exceeding	½	do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding	¾	do. do.
Above 6 months but not exceeding	12	full annual rate

ADAM SCOTT & Co.

Agents, Sun Fire Office.

tf 1720 Hongkong, 13th August 1866.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.

ROBT. S. WALKER AND Co.

tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

JAMES BARTLEY & Co—*Managers.*

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.

THOS. SUTHERLAND, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong 17th March, 1866.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept INSURANCES against FIRE upon European Buildings and Merchandise, and upon Chinese Property.

LYALL, STILL & Co.

122 Hongkong, 20th October, 1864.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *eight* per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION for the year ending 30th September, 1865.

Policy holders will please send in particulars of their contributions to that date to the undersigned.

HIP SEE LA & Co.

tf 1974 Hongkong, 11th September, 1866.

Insurances.

HAMBURG, BREMEN, FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept insurance against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China to the amount of Mexican $30,000 on one Risk.

WM. PUSTAU AND Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Terms and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following ports:—

Canton, by Messrs. DEACON & Co.
Macao, by E. L. LANGA, Esq.
Amoy, by Messrs. BOYD & Co.
Foochow, by Messrs. KINNEAR & Co.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.

tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

MACHINE BAKERY COMPANY.

Shelley Street, No. 16.

麥當兩麵廠

HAVE always on hand the following, freshly manufactured of the best Flour; for Cash Sale.

FAMILY BISCUITS, - - -	@ 7	cents per lb
WINE BISCUITS, - - -	@ 10	" "
CABIN " - - -	@ 10	" "
CREW " - - -	@ 5	" "

tf 2222 Hongkong 10th October, 1866.

FROM and after this date REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co. will carry on their Business, (Secretaries that of Ship Chandlers and Commission Agents) as General Merchants and Commission Agents.

REYNVAAN, BROTHERS & Co.

tf 2151 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1866.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS.

JOHN PARSONS

Late with Messrs LOGAN & Co.

House and Ship Plumbers, Gas Fitters, and Zinc Worker.

Praya West, Achung's Yard, Next to Mr. LOGAN

tf 1160 Hongkong 15th April, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, PIANO TUNER and REPAIRER, begs leave, in consequence of his residence not being situated in a central position for the convenience of the Public, to notify that Parties wishing to engage his services would kindly address him to the care of N. S., of the *Daily Press* Office.

P. A. SEQUEIRA.

6m 1431 Hongkong, 4th July, 1865.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for Lloyds at CANTON and MACAO.

Communications at Macao to be addressed to Mr. E. L. LANGA, H.B.M. Consular Agent there

GILMAN & Co.

tf Hongkong, 25th April, 1863.

ALEXANDER BIELFELD.

PROPERTY AGENT, SHARE AND HOUSE-BROKER.

(CORNER OF GAGE, AND PEEL STREETS)

HONGKONG.

tf 2211 Hongkong, 12th October, 1866.

Business Announcements.

QUINA LAROCHE.

A NEWLY DISCOVERED and elegant PREPARATION of QUININE, in a most agreeable form, highly recommended and in great repute by the most eminent Physicians of London and Paris. Those suffering from the DEBILITATING EFFECTS of a TROPICAL CLIMATE, or from loss of appetite, occasional attacks of Low Fever, will find the above an invaluable remedy, as it does not produce headache, which is so frequently the case, after taking the ordinary preparations of Quinine.

To be had *only* at THE MEDICAL HALL, in *Queen's Road*, convenient bottles, with glass measure attached.

tf 2009 Hongkong, 11th September, 1866.

WEED BROTHERS

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

(Opposite the "Daily Press." Office.)

Those wishing first class PHOTOGRAPHS that are permanent, will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

tf 179 Hongkong, 13th March, 1866.

ARGUS HOTEL.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of Hongkong that he has taken over the interest in the ARGUS HOTEL, and he trusts by strict attention to the comfort of his patrons, and the moderation of his charges to merit their patronage.

Orders for Dinners promptly executed.

F. FAUDERT,

Argus Hotel, Peel Street.

tf 2185 Hongkong, 5th October, 1866.

HING-KEE, COMPRADORE

No. 12, Central Market East,

QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG; and HONAM, CANTON, has always on hand Provisions and Food of all kinds for the supply of Vessels and Houses, Prices moderate.

tf 1065 Hongkong, 20th May, 1866.

MRS. VINTON'S,

PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE;

Bell-wood Road,

(Next door to the Hotel d'Europe)

COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE HARBOUR.

tf 1584 Hongkong, 1st September, 1866.

CREMER AND COMPANY,

33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

CONFECTIONERS AND PASTRY COOKS.

Always ready RASPBERRY, LEMON, CURRANT, and ALMOND SYRUP, &c.; various kinds of JELLIES and PRESERVES.

Also ICE CREAM, TEA, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, &c.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING, BIRTHDAY, or any other kind of Cake, supplied on the shortest notice.

WEDDING BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, SUPPERS, PICNICS, &c., furnished cards or in part

6m 2030 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1866.

TALBOT AND CO.

SHIP CHANDLERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Nos. 120 and 122, QUEEN'S ROAD.

A READING ROOM attached. Entrance Free

tf 2823 Hongkong, 20th November, 1866.

The Hong-Kong Daily Press

No. 2821. 第一千二百八十二號 日六十二月

Arrivals.

Nov. 2, TIMAVO, Aust. brig, 215, Samirinelli, Saigon, 11th Oct., Rice and Hides.—E. & J. MEYER.

Nov. 3, SUWONADA, Amer. str., 505, Jayne, Shanghai, Oct. 31st, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.

Departures.

Nov. 2, TEK LI, for Saigon.

Nov. 2, NEW GRANADA, for Saigon.

Nov. 2, ZEPHYR, for Saigon.

Nov. 2, FORMOSA, str., for Newchow.

Nov. 2, ROYA, str., Shanghai.

Nov. 3, THENIS, for Shanghai.

Nov. 3, RESOLUTION, for Bangkok.

Nov. 3, DRAGUE, for Singapore.

Nov. 3, DUE, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per "Suwonada" str., from Shanghai, Capt. Banning, and 82 Chinese.

Reports.

The Spanish barque *Adra* reports having experienced strong N.E. winds the first part of her passage, the latter light, with a heavy sea running to the southward and westward; a sign of typhoon had not been far off. October 28th, saw a vessel standing to the southward with the foremast and bowsprit, gone; next day passed a French barque steering towards the southward supposed to have Coolies on board, the rest of the passage light N.E. winds with pleasant weather till arrival.

The Aust. brig *Timavo*, reports having spoken the French ship *Eugene and Adele* off Capt. St. James, October 14th which reported having left Macao, October 11th, bound to Havana with Coolies, and that on the 11th the coolies revolted, killing the captain and severely wounded the mate and 4 men—3 of the Chinese were killed and 30 others jumped overboard. The French Government boats took her in charge and sent her up to Saigon until an enquiry can taken place; the *Timavo* reports having fine weather, but the passage except a typhoon on 22rd in when lost several spars, sails &c.

The American steamer *Suwonada*, reports having had fine weather and smooth water the entire passage; off Tschow Islands passed a str., bound north and off Chelang Pt. 2 strs. steering to N. Southward.

Auction Sales To-day.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

7th Bremen 3-masted schooner "Willy," &c.

RAY & Co